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HAMMER BLOWS

SHATTERING FALSE INTERPRETATIONS OF HAPPENINGS IN INDUSTRIAL FIELD.

Steel Tumblers, and Wages to Share in It—The Struggle for Government Business—On Trust Jumping on Swords—"Charity" Abroad, Neglect at Home.

Capital's brotherhood to Labor is about to receive one more proof that should confound to silence the soundfounded noise of Socialists concerning that "irrepressible conflict" they are ever ranting about. The cut in the price of steel, which is causing break upon break in steel stock, is to be followed by a reduction of wages. Brother Capitalist, finding his profits reduced, will not tolerate so unbrotherly a state of things as to feel a pinch without his Brother Labor being pinched also.

The "great speech" pronounced by Senator Jeff Davis of Arkansas on last January 24, proves just one thing—the truth of the Marxian principle that capitalism has as much to fear from the ignorance that it cultivates as from the intelligence that Socialism promotes. Imagine a Senator of the United States declaiming for democracy, and at the same time weeping weeps because "the great law of supply and demand that should regulate the price of all commodities has been destroyed." The "great law" upon which the democracy of Senator Davis is planted is the law obedient to which the price of labor-power must, shall and in honor to democracy should go down.

Forty six pages of the Congressional Record are taken up with the speech of Representative Andrew H. Peters of Massachusetts ostensibly with "a plea for the children." In fact it is a plea for the establishment of one more bureau which shall furnish fat jobs for some more do-nothings. Like the newly created Bureau of Labor and Commerce, which is offered by Labor exploiters, the proposed Children's Bureau is intended to take care of politician, while, as to the children, their condition will continue to be that depicted by the lines of Mrs. Browning:

It is good when it happens,
Say the children,
That we die before our time.

Even if the trial of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, just starting in Chicago, fail to result in "squeezing cash out of the octopus," it began by squeezing out of the concern something that is more valuable than cash—LIGHT. The Company's annual dividend to the farmers who had been summoned to jury duty. One moment the Standard Oil objects to the working class as "rioters" and points to the "farmers" as the Nation's sheet anchor. Now the farmer is objected to without rehabilitation for the "rioting workers." Standard Oil should be tried by a jury of Standard Oilers.

Coffee, sugar, flour are "mercantile interests." A man who lives on the proceeds of the sales of "mercantile interests" is disqualified from the office of Secretary of the Treasury. This being true, Mr. Franklin MacVeagh, who is a wholesale grocer, and also a director of a bank, will qualify for Secretary of the Treasury by selling his "mercantile interests" as a groceryman, but he can retain his stock in a bank that loans out money on coffee, sugar, flour, etc.—Never did the late lamented Barons exhibit a contentment that could hold a candle to the capitalist politician.

A number of laymen and not a few seamen are rushing into print with the question, Of what use has been the circumnavigation of the globe by our Navy? Of several uses. One use was to furnish a market for coal; Another use was the furnishing of occupation to a lot of idlers whose naval titles people were beginning to believe were useless.

Emma Goldman is reported to have said in Spokane, referring to the element in that city that strove to expunge the political clause from the I. W. W. Preamble, that Spokane was "the cradle of the Revolution." The special correspondence to The People in this issue, from Spokane, throws

some valuable light on the kid in that cradle.

Something like the smile, that the Roman Angura are said to have exchanged whenever they met, must have been exchanged between the Seattle "Socialist" and the other privately owned papers of the Socialist party when the former, commenting upon the composition of the newly elected S. P. National Executive, whines over its non-proletarian make-up—Hillquit and Work lawyers; Berger and Flosten, the former "a business man conducting an Insurance Agency," the latter "a small business man"; Simons, Spargo and Hunter, "literary men."

The Open Letter, addressed by the Society for the Advancement of India to President Roosevelt, calling him to account for his recently bestowed praises upon British rule in India, is rather an Open Letter by the Association to the Association itself. It is therein stated, and truthfully stated, that the periodically recurring famines of India are not God-made, but man-made. "The basic cause is the poverty of the people; they have nothing to buy food with," although "there is food enough in the land, even in the famine areas." Ditto, ditto, right here in America. What does it mean when, with an "India" at their very doors, some people associate to remove the wrongs of an "India" that lies beyond their tackles?

Mr. Robert Hunter advances the biologic theory that the race suicide committed by the old stock Americans is due to the floods of degraded immigrants. Miss Mary Dean Adams, anti-woman suffragist, advances the psychologic theory that "the immigrant woman is a fierce, impulsive creature, irresponsible, very superstitious, ruled absolutely by emotion, and intensely personal in her point of view."—Query: Did Mr. Hunter sit at the feet of Miss Adams, or did Miss Adams sit at the feet of Mr. Hunter?

Demoralized as the Steel (stock) Market has been since the trust decided to cut prices on its output, Wall Street reports for the third last showed just before closing time a "partial rally from the lowest figures." Rumor, all painted tongues, has it that this "partial rally" was the result of the increasingly definite reports of the "wage adjustment" which is "bound to come to at least half a million steel workers." For "readjustment" read the plain working-day term "reduction," and the secret of the rally is a secret no longer.

Another pointer—and no "accident"—in the leading place to be assigned to New York's Seventh Regiment at the inauguration of Taft.—The Seventh New York was the only regiment of this State that refused to go to war during the war with Spain. The reason given by these heroes was that they were needed at home to quell "Labor riots." The Seventh Regiment is the "crack regiment." It is made up of the New York plutocratic youth who are distinguished as leaders in cotillion dances.

A sharper who played on lawyers' credulity, using some client's name as a bait by which to wheedle out of the practitioner money to bet on race horses—which, of course, was never bet—is the latest in the line of "legitimate business enterprise" to break into notice. Doth not the old adage say: "Big fleas have little fleas, and other fleas bite 'em." And these again have other fleas, and so, ad infinitum?

Senator Gary of South Carolina thinks the fraudulent inducement of immigration by the steamship companies is "traffic in human flesh." The exploiting and merciless grinding which the immigrants receive at the hands of their factory-railroad-mining-cannery taskmasters after they land here, sits, however, easily on the Senator's shoulders and is not "traffic." Is it because he owns stock in these latter enterprises, and none in steamboats?

Those who have adopted as their business that of "patching shingles for the naked truth" should get their needles ready for work in Niles, O. A trolley collision at that place in which a conductor lost one leg, a motorman both legs, and a second conductor was severely crushed internally, is now known to have been caused by unmanageable brakes. Here is a truth that needs to be vigorously agitated. If so many such truths get abroad in

"STRIKE THE BALLOT BOX WITH AN AXE!"

If such a thing were possible as men, engaged in criminal conspiracy, keeping faith with one another, few, if any, criminal conspiracies could be brought to justice. Hunters of crime bank upon that. Hence the reward speedily offered for betrayal. The conspirators, each judging the others by himself, hasten to secure immunity by "peaching." Somewhat the same principle holds good with conspirators of stupidity. There is no conspiracy of stupidity imaginable without some conspirator "giving away the soap." However "cleverly" the leading conspirators may imagine they have woven their web, stupidity being the law of such a web's existence, someone of them, if not several, will find it impossible to "keep his shirt on." Off will go the shirt!—and exposed stands the secret.

The despatch from Seattle reporting

the land in their nakedness, what will become of our pretence of directorship?

"As thou camest into the world so shalt thou go out of it," will soon be raised to the dignity of a maximum in the Proletaire's Creed in the Religion of Capital. In San Luis Obispo, Cal., 22 Chinese workmen are found smuggled into the country, to exploitation, in a sealed box car. On the same day in Ontario, seven track hands, killed in a premature dynamite explosion and their days of labor ended, are sent to their graves in another box car, having been first thrown into rough packing cases.

Somebody is, or several bodies are surely licking their chops in silent glee. The Anti-Vivisection Society proposes a law of "police inspection" that takes rank with the publications that make their bow to the public with the remark that they come "to fill a long-needed want." Long-needed, with quite a number of people, is a law that may furnish new channels to spies and informers and blackmailers. Most other channels are already clogged.

"The \$6 girl is only a dummy," declares Mr. Greenhut, head of the Greenhut department stores. Seeing that he and his confederates savagely resist every attempt of their girls to enforce a raise of wages, it appears that it is the office of that capitalist class to keep the workers in a state of dummy-hood.

"None shall profit by his own wrong" is a time-honored principle of equity. All the same, such principles are not supposed to apply to the Plutocracy.

How wholly free the Plutocracy is from the application of the principle may be judged by the praises that are being sung to Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., for bestowing \$1,000,000 to fight tuberculosis. The Vanderbilt "Interests" promote tuberculosis. These "Interests" are among the largest contributors to the tuberculosis plague. This is a wrong. Yet the wrong is allowed to continue, and to be turned into a pedestal for Mrs. William K. to pose upon as a benefactress, and receive credit as such.

The second of the plays written by Richard Koeppe, the Editor of the Cleveland "Volkfreund,"—"Ein Verlorener"—excels the first production of the clever Socialist author. There is pathos and humor in the swiftly moving scene, and the humor and the pathos are not secured at the expense but, on the contrary, by reason of the sound sociology upon which it is planted. Von Schweitzer's attempt to dramatize the Labor Movement is eclipsed by Koeppe's.

Lady Constance Steward Richardson, who is now doing an entrancing barefoot dance in private parlors here, correctly photographed nudes and prudishness when she reported as follows the whispered remark of one of those who objected to her unclad toes: "Oh, this is not so bad; I had so hoped it was going to be dreadful!"

Sir Edward Clark is opposed to enfranchising women because, he says, "they would divide the candidates into 'dears' and 'wretches,' and the 'dears' would get their votes"; which is so much worse than dividing the candidates into "brewerites" and "anti-brewerites" and voting for the "brewerites," as is now being done in Indiana, that it is a wonder how anyone can hesitate between the two.

the capers of the "I-I-I's," or "I am a Bum" hallelujahists, illustrates the point with regard to the conspiracy of the pin-heads, centered in Bush Temple, Chicago, who sought to transform the I. W. W. into an Anarchistic, bomb-throwing concern.

The plump and plain announcement of the purpose was, of course, not to be thought of by the schemers. The purpose was veiled under a tissue of fine-spun theories regarding "political action." Though the term is one well understood, the schemers sought to twist it out of shape in such way that their real purpose—pure and simple physical force—should not suffer, and yet at the same time shield themselves from detection. Here was stupidity in double dose—apart from the stupidity of conceiving the Social Revolution as the possible fruit of a conspiracy, the stupidity of

imagining that all the conspirators would, or could keep the secret long.

It is of secondary importance whether "I-am-Bum" Wilson gave correctly his own and his fellow "I-am-Bum" Walsh's biography as that of thieves who have served their terms in penitentiaries. Interesting, in this connection, though the fact be of the glorification of theft, in short, of slumery, the leading fact is the plump and plain advice blurted out by the said Wilson to "strike the ballot box with an axe."

Off came the shirt so painfully kept on!—It had to come; it did come off.

What was known before to every intelligent, and admitted by every honorable man since the Chicago I. W. W. convention, is now established by the "peaching" done by one of the criminals himself. Hitherto the testimony was circumstantial. Now it is direct.

SPOKANE I-I-I'S.

THEIR METHODS, THEIR NEW RECRUITS AND THEIR ACHIEVEMENTS.

Stray Lights on the Inner Springs of the Late I. W. W. Convention—Gems from Physical Forcist Orators—"Strike the Ballot Box with an Axe"—Glorification of Theft and Thieves, as at the Convention—Restaurants and Insurances That Neither Insure Nor Restore—Doing the Capitalists' Work.

Spokane, February 17.—If you poke a stick at a snake he will always strike at the stick, never at you. The same applies to a dog. He will bite at the stick, not at you. Result: they strike at the effect, not at cause. The same line of reasoning seems to permeate the added grey matter of the Hallelujah I am a Bum crowd in this town. They are always fighting effects, not causes.

Their entire fight has been concentrated on the Employment Offices in this city for the last ten months. Last April when they started the fight on the Employment Offices there were ten offices in this city. Now there are thirty-one offices. So much for fighting effects. This month twenty-nine of the offices formed an Association. They ought to allow the "I-I-I's," as they are known here, a commission.

These I-I-I's have a new recruit as speaker here. His name is Gatewood. He was a member of the Socialist party and an ex-sky pilot from Colorado; claims to be a member of the Western Federation of Miners. He was a soap-boxer here last campaign. He sent in a bill for services to the State Committee of the Socialist party, but the bill was not allowed. Gatewood thereupon got out; said he did not want to belong to an organization which was composed of millionaires on the one hand and grafters on the other.

The second installment of the Revolution arrived yesterday noon. One Macho, an Employment Agent, posted a notice calling for 200 men to work in a steel gang. A crowd of I-I-I's men gathered around the office and hooted and shouted all the afternoon. Last night they paraded the streets, marched up one street and down another. The police stood on the corners and watched them. Finally they started to throwing bricks and broke the plate glass front in eight different offices. About 7 o'clock, when the night shift of police assembled for duty, the Chief sent them out in bunches of 7 and 8. They started and charged the I-I-I crowd which "bravely" dispersed, and the police kept them from centering in one place. Six arrests were made. Walsh came out on the street and held a talk with the police. He finally got a box and spoke to the mob and led them all to the I. W. W. Hall.

The following are some of the gems delivered from the I-I-I's box here by Gatewood:

"The I-I-I's is founded on Science, Economics and Class Consciousness."

"I saw a man to-day after my own heart. This man followed a bakery wagon. The driver went inside to deliver some goods. The man had a sack and helped himself to pies, etc., while the driver was gone. If you fellows have not sense enough to help yourselves, why you ought to starve."

Here are some gems by Walsh:

"Any man who works for less than ten

dollars per day is a scab."

"There is lots of labor skates in this country, and the dirtiest of the whole bunch is Daniel De Leon of New York. I organized a gang of 19 overall stiffs in Portland last summer and went to Chicago with them to throw that bunch of dirty politicians out of the I. W. W. convention and we did."

"We have an insurance 'n our organization. It costs fifty cents per month, \$6 per year. You receive \$100 per year benefit."—A big lumberjack who stood alongside of me remarked: "Hell, that would not keep a fellow in a Spokane hospital over four weeks!"

Here are some gems from James Wilson while speaking on the street:

"The workingmen have been voting since 1777; they have gained nothing by the ballot. The politicians tell you to strike at the ballot box but I tell you the only way to strike at the ballot box is to strike at it with an axe."

On February 2, 1909, he said on the street:

"There was so much stealing going on in our hall before we put up this sign that all employment agents, Pinkertons, and members of the Socialist Labor Party were not allowed in the hall. We was losing electric light globes and fuses and chairs right along. We don't lose them now."

Further on in his speech he said: "You fellows should join the I. W. W. I am a professional thief and Fellow Worker Walsh has served a term in the penitentiary at Walla Walla. Now take a note of that. If you don't think you can get any benefit from the I. W. W. don't join it. Don't join anything unless you can get something from it now. I am a professional thief; I am in the I. W. W. for that."

At the close of the street meetings, one Stark of the Walsh I-I-I's shouts: "This way, boys! The quick route to get your ham and eggs!" and leads them to the Walsh restaurant.

Walsh, Wilson & Co. are doing what the police and military would be unable to accomplish in so short a time—drive all bona fide proletarians out of the country without using a semblance of force.

HARRY AUSTIN.

MINISTERS SUBSIDIZED WITH CAMPAIGN FUNDS.

Madison, Wis., February 28.—That something over \$13,000 of campaign expenditures in the account of United States Senator Stephenson's managers is still not itemized was brought out in the examination of R. H. Sackett before the Senatorial Primary Legislative Investigation Committee yesterday. Sackett was of the opinion that some of his workers had not turned in detailed statements.

The day was spent in an effort by the committee to learn what work had been done or expense detailed for a large number of checks. Many checks were issued for the payment of newspaper space. About a dozen checks, aggregating \$600 and issued during August before the primary, went to preachers. The Rev. J. J. Ryan of Milwaukee got \$400; the other checks, ranging from \$7.50 to \$30, presumably went to Lutheran ministers.

Sackett could be no more definite than to state that he "presumed" they had nothing to do with the campaign. A large number of the checks could not be identified.

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EYESIGHT RUINED.

Committee on Prevention of Blindness.

The Special Committee on the Prevention of Blindness, which has its headquarters at Fourth avenue and Twenty-Second street, in N. Y. City, has rendered a partial report of its work up to the present time. The committee's work so far has been devoted to gathering facts and data concerning the different subjects with which it deals. From the nature of the facts gathered it can be seen that a number of occupations are directly the cause of increasing blindness among working people.

Dr. George A. Hubbell, the executive secretary of the committee, states particularly the amount of blindness resulting from industrial accidents.

The loss of eyesight as the result of certain occupations, directly or indirectly, is by far the most complex subject with which the committee has to deal. Investigations so far go to prove that many dreadful accidents are due to the greed or carelessness of employers.

It has been often stated that explosions and other accidents do not occur so frequently in European workshops because machinery there is equipped with proper guards, while in this country safety appliances are omitted. In some cases in this country machines are provided with guards, but the employers know that when it is set up for work the American operator must remove the guard in order to make any kind of wage.

In some instances the guard decreases the speed at which that piece of machinery may be operated, and to reduce the speed cuts down the pay in piece work.

Few people know that a man with weak eyes, who goes into a "lead" occupation, will probably lose his sight. Lead fumes and particles have a paralyzing effect on the nerves, and if a man's eyes are weak the paralysis will attack the optic nerves. This applies not only to lead paints, but also to such trades as that of a furrier, where lead is used in preparing the furs.

Certain dyes used in artificial flowers have a bad effect on the eyes, and this, aided by neglect, frequently results in loss of sight.

There is also the question of eyesight gradually undermined by poor lighting in workrooms. Many offices in this city use artificial lighting all the time, and the strain on the eyes is very trying. But it should also be remembered that a too bright light is more constructive, according to Dr. Hubbell, than a burner which is too dim. This side of the question is being worked out by lighting engineers, who make it their special business to see that buildings or offices are properly lighted. When this much has been done it still remains to persuade employers that it is their duty not to destroy eyesight by bad lighting.

"FORWARD" WRITERS IN MASS MEETING.

Reporter Tells of Editorial Policy in Suppressing Reports of Unions.

The locked out writers of the Jewish "Forward," a N. Y. East Side daily newspaper supporting the Socialist party, held a crowded mass meeting last Sunday afternoon in Clinton Hall, 151 Clinton street. J. Entin, who was chairman, told of the outrages and abuses which the writers were compelled to undergo at the hands of Schlesinger, the manager of the Forward. He stated that the men were called "bums," and were sworn at; and that they were driven like slaves at work.

M. Friedman, who reported on the "Forward," stated that time and again the union reports which he brought in were suppressed. Friedman said that he had to continually run up against the complaints of labor organizations who demanded to know why their affairs were not published. But he himself was not responsible. He had done his work faithfully, only to have his reports intercepted in the editorial office.

Schlesinger is the same person who, a few years ago, held forth as a champion of "union labor," and persecuted several members of the I. W. W. cloakmakers by causing them to lose their positions.

JAP LABOR EDITOR "DISORDERLY."

Honolulu, February 29.—Y. Soga, editor of the Nippu Jiji, which for several weeks has waged a fearless campaign for a strike of Japanese plantation laborers for higher wages, and advocated that all Japanese leave the Hawaiian Islands if their demands were not granted, has been indicted by a Grand Jury as a "dangerous" and "disorderly" person.

JOBS ARE MYTHS

AND LABOR SCARCITY HOWL A FAKE, SAYS BOWERY MISSION.

Secretary Earl Tardily Learns That Aim of Cry for Labor Is to Knock Down Wages, and That Boasted Labor Markets of West Are Already Glutted—Still 150,000 Out of Work in New York He Says.

That the periodical howls of "labor scarcity" which go up in various parts of the country are mere fraudulent outcries to attract men to an already glutted market in order to beat down wages some more, is the lesson now being tardily learned by John C. Earl, financial secretary of the Bowery Mission, New York.

"In an effort just made to place a number of the unemployed men in the Bowery Mission bread lines on farms in Nebraska and the West I find that there is a vast difference of opinion between the newspapers, State officials, and farmers of the west as to the need of more help from the East," said Earl a week ago.

"For instance," Earl continued, indignantly, "on February 10 there appeared in two papers published in Omaha, Neb., stories with flaring headlines telling of the crying needs of farmers for help. These stories were based on an interview with Deputy Commissioner of Agriculture W. M. Maupin of Nebraska, in which he said he 'knew of cases enough to give employment to 1,000 men from the East' if they could be obtained. In the course of his interview Maupin gave the names of twenty-five farmers, who, he said, he knew to need from five to twenty men each."

"A few days after this story appeared in the papers I received a communication from A. W. Friek of Fentonville, Neb., in which he enclosed the clippings from both of the papers, and said that if the people of New York who were running the Bowery Mission bread line wanted to they could place a number of men on these Nebraska farms, where help was so badly needed."

"Friek also intimated, as has been done by lecturers and certain newspaper writers, that the Bowery Mission bread line was composed of a lot of drunken loafers who did not want to work, but were satisfied to remain in New York for the bread and coffee daily."

"I immediately wrote Friek and asked him to send me the addresses of any farmers who wanted help. I wrote the two newspapers, asking for the same information, and sent a similar letter to Deputy Commissioner Maupin. Then I wrote to each of the farmers whose names and addresses Maupin had given. In reply the newspapers say they 'have no addresses,' Friek says that since writing all of the farmers have been supplied with the help they need, and Maupin replies that there was 'all the help needed in the State just now.' This he says despite the fact that he asserted two weeks ago that the farmers were in need of help, and that 1,000 men could be placed. The farmers said they were supplied."

"This is a trouble we are constantly having. Newspapers print stories that help is badly needed in certain sections of the country. We offer to furnish honest, industrious, sober men who are willing to take any kind of work, since they have been out of employment for months, and then we find that the work is not there."

"During the last twelve months the free labor bureau of the Bowery Mission has sent out 3,500 men to farmers, and from reports we have received less than one-half of one per cent. of the men failed to arrive at their destination and the greater part of them have given satisfaction. Of course there have been some complaints of the men sent, but these complaints are based entirely on the inability of the men to do certain technical parts of the farm work, such as milking a cow or operating a mowing machine immediately upon their arrival."

"In addition to this a very large proportion of these men have of their own accord written us of their safe arrival and of their satisfaction at the place we found for them. This we regard as very gratifying, for the temptation to the men if they were not honest in their purpose would prove very great. We require the farmers to send the price of transportation. Then we give the men a ticket to their destination and money with which to buy their meals en route."

(Continued on page 2)

SEATTLE S. P. MEN

Rebel Against Corruption in Their Local Organisation.

Seattle, Wash., February 6.—"Suppressed Facts" is a paper just issued by some members of Local Seattle, Socialist party, and it is administering some body blows to the Dr. Titus element in that organization. In scanning the contents of "Suppressed Facts," the reader cannot but conclude that things are "rotten in Denmark," otherwise, the Socialist party of Washington. The headings of the various articles will give one a good idea of the nature of the propaganda carried on in the name of Socialism by the S. P. Such headings as "Krueger's Dirty Work Shown Up," "Krueger is State Secretary of the Washington S. P.," "Party Treason to the Core," "Another Titus Lie Exposed," "The Way Alleged Socialists Do Business," "Invasion of Tacoma by the Ring," occur throughout the pages of the paper, certainly a choice collection of expressions, but all no doubt fitting the case.

The following are two articles printed in full which "Suppressed Facts" publishes. Some paragraphs are also attached.

I.

PARTY TREASON TO THE CORE

Krueger, Titus and Callahan.

A meeting was recently held at the Labor Temple in Seattle for the purpose of forming a political party. Some of those present were Richard Krueger, State secretary-treasurer of the Socialist party of the State of Washington; A. B. Callahan, Arthur Jensen, national committeeman, and Korthagen. Callahan made a mistake and invited Mr. and Mrs. Sadler, who are comrades from Philadelphia; but the Sadlers are Socialists, and protested against any such treasonable tactics against the party.

About this same time there was another gathering at the office of Dr. H. F. Titus, at which this organization was considered, and the scheme to capture the votes of organized labor in Seattle by allowing no admittance to this political (fantasmagoria) except wage workers who were organized. Of course, this is not treason. It is only Titus-Krueger tactics, guided by a subtle mentality.

The comrades in Washington will wake up some day, and when they do, Titus and Krueger will be laid politically at peace, sweet peace, and then the Socialist party of Washington will have a little peace, and grow.

II.

THE REASON WHY.

If the circumstances were not exceptional we would meet with silence and contempt the gross and malignant falsehoods that these political degenerates are coming out of their own brains, and using on the platform, in private, and through the columns of the "Seattle Socialist" and the public press, in a desperate attempt to vindicate themselves, and retain their hold on the Socialist party of this city and State for their own personal ends. But having already secured a temporary ascendancy in the city through such fraud and misrepresentation as no honorable comrade not absolutely knowing the facts would believe possible in the members of the Socialist party, nor indeed in any others outside of associations of crooks and thieves; being thoroughly organized in such a machine-like way as could be made to work wonders for the party's good, if used for that purpose; and possessing such a power for the general dissemination of falsehood through their absolute control of the "Seattle Socialist" there is a real danger that they may be able to mislead many of our well-meaning comrades who have no means of informing themselves at first hand, and thereby prolong the domination of a corrupt band as ever stultified themselves to retain control of any organization—no less corrupt because the stakes are smaller.

Being consistent Socialists, we know that the truth shall ultimately prevail, though it may require some time to ascertain the truth through the mazes of cleverly arranged falsehood. And conscious of being in the right, and sure of the final outcome resulting in an endorsement of our position by all our real comrades in the party, we are personally well content to patiently bide our time; but in the hope that we can aid the party by preventing even the temporary ascendancy of an element which can only be to the party's detriment, we feel it incumbent on us to use our utmost means to correctly inform the members, and bring them to a thorough understanding of the conditions against which we have so long been in revolt.

SUPPRESSED FACTS.

THAT the stickers in the recent campaign were used that the "Seattle Socialist" could get into the State treasury.

THAT Titus did not dare publish "Down with High Rents, vote for me on my platform," until we smoked him out.

THAT Socialists who advocate "Down with High Rents," "Last Call to Get My Policies," "Stick Me to Any Old Thing," "My Platform Is All Mine, Vote for Me," may have been vaccinated for Socialism, but it did not take. The middle class virus of preacher and opportunist is too strong in them.

THAT the Party Press Fund of ten cents per month from each comrade is being turned over to the "Seattle Socialist," a privately owned paper which is used to control and run the party and destroy the usefulness of all comrades who will not sanction "Down with High Rents."

From the foregoing it can be seen that S. P. men themselves are proving some of the charges which the Socialist Labor Party recurrently brings against that S. P. organization. The corruption and sacrifice of Socialist principle which the Seattle S. P. men complain of are the inevitable consequence of the abandoning of revolutionary Socialist principle which the national organization, the Socialist party, is guilty of. The same charges of the Washington men can be brought against that organization in other localities.

There is only one political party in the United States that has a clean record both in principle and in practice: that is the Socialist Labor Party. It behooves the workers of the land to stand by the S. L. P. and hasten the day of emancipation.

JOBS ARE MYTHS.

(Continued from page 1.)

Earl said that there were now in this city 150,000 men out of work and that a large number of these are being assisted by their families or friends. He said that the Bowers Mission bread line now averages about 2,000 men per night.

"Most of these men are willing to go to work if we can find places for them, and they are being sent out of the city to farms in the nearby States as fast as applications are made for them," said Earl. "Of course, we have applications for help that we cannot fill," he continued. "Some farmers write us for practical farm hands who must be able to do any kind of farm work. Now, on the bread line there are mechanics of all kinds, some clerks, some drug clerks, others who have never been outside of a city to work. Of course they cannot do the work offered them, so we are called down for offering help and then not furnishing it. The only thing we offer to do is to furnish help to farmers in the shape of men who are willing to make a try at any work given them. We have thousands of letters from farmers to whom we have sent help thanking us for having done so, but the continued 'knocking' of the bread line by certain charity workers on the lecture platform is hurting our work, for the farmers think we can only send them a lot of drunken, worthless men, which is not the case.

"During 1908 I wrote the Governor of every State in the Union, offering to supply help if he would send the addresses of farmers who wanted hands. From these letters I did not get a single reply showing that there was any great demand for farm hands."

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THE MAN WITH THE HOE

IS A CONDENSED DESCRIPTION OF THE DEGRADATIONS OF THE PROLETARIAN, SYMBOLIZED IN, AND INSPIRED BY, JEAN FRANCOIS MILLET'S PAINTING OF THE HOE-MAN. ITS PATHOS CANNOT HELP BUT APPEAL TO THE SOCIALIST.

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WHAT MUST WE DO TO BE SAVED?

STUDY THE QUESTION OF SOCIALISM AND JOIN THE RANKS OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

By H. S. Carroll, Los Angeles, Cal.

There are times, anxious times, perplexing times, when this significant thought enters our minds. To some it may be only a sub-conscious thought unrecognized and unanalyzed; to others it is a persistent, vivid, intensely conscious matter. But sub-conscious or intensely conscious, it assails every one of us, proletarian or bourgeois. For whether we are proletarians or bourgeois, we are all human; and the things, the ideas, that pertain to our common human nature agitate, disturb us ALL, in a greater or less degree. And so the question, "What must we do to be saved?" is an old, old question, and yet it is ever new. The thinking man, of any social class, cannot escape or avoid it. It is one of the burning questions of life. "What must we do to be saved?" The religion mongers have been exploiting this great matter for many a long day, but yet, despite all this, it is a great philosophic question, and ever of great human interest.

Whence springs such a momentous question? And here we must halt and ponder. But having duly pondered and considered we arrive at the conclusion that it springs from the recognition, conscious or sub-conscious, that our life is not well-ordered; that it is chaotic and anarchic, and that it needs to be conducted in a rational and scientific manner. Therein is the crux of the question. We aspire to free ourselves from the crude blunders of a thoughtless past. We aspire to be free, whether we know it or not,—free from our blunders, misconceptions and "wrong" actions. We wish to be saved from them, for we have become aware of them, and that is at the bottom of this our great yearning for salvation.

When a man begins to perceive that his "house" is not in order, he begins at once to desire "to right the wrong," for until he has done so there is no more peace for him. From disorder, from chaos, from anarchy, we must be saved—from thoughtless habits and actions. I read in a bourgeois book that "half the world is out of place, and tortured with the consciousness of unfulfilled destiny. Civilization will reach its highest point when every man finds his place and fills it." This is a truth recognized not only by the scientific Socialist but by thoughtful people in bourgeoisdom. But the Socialist alone knows what is the prerequisite, the foundation, of a completed, harmonious life. It is, again and again, we declare—Economic Freedom! There is no other name given under heaven by which we can be saved. Saved from economic uncertainty and anxiety. Even the top capitalist, aye, Rockefeller himself, is confronted by this spectre. This, then, economic freedom and security is the corner-stone upon which must be reared a harmonious, well-ordered, worth-while life.

Not until we have the Co-operative Commonwealth can we hope to attain our object, a real, ideal life. "Cease to do evil; learn to do well," philosophers have shouted to us through many centuries, but neither the ruler, nor the ruled, the master nor the slave, has been able to give heed to such worthy advice. The conditions are not right, as the "mediums" say. Look at a Marcus Aurelius, the "noblest of Roman Emperors." What noble aspirations he had! How he yearned to see a happy, harmonious humanity! But he was balked and bound to be balked, by the economic conditions of his time, which did not permit of such a laudable state of affairs. He, an emperor, magnanimous and admirable, instances the fact that human nature is not inherently perverse; rather does he prove in his life and character the attested fact that, in the happy words of De Leon, "the human heart is golden!"

A friend of mine, a "physical forceist," smarting under the "slings and arrows of outrageous fortune," clamors for revenge against the master class. And yet he claims to understand economic determinism, and how environment molds and makes each of us what we are. Truly do we all need to have philosophy as our guide. "To understand all is to pardon all."

To understand that this present economic system, this awful system of wage slavery, is not the result, the work, of a huge conspiracy on the part of the dominant class, or its agent, the government, but rather the outcome of an inevitable economic evolution, is to prevent us from "flying off the handle," and utopianly harboring desires for revenge—"an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth." It is natural that we should feel bitter towards the

individual master, the class in general, yet, on philosophic reflection, we must admit that they also are governed by economic and social environment. I hold no brief for the capitalist class. But the truth—let us calmly recognize it, and act and think accordingly. Remove the incentive to evil and it will vanish like morning mists before the sun.

This, then, be your mood, your attitude, towards this burning question. Then you will avoid the pitfalls of irrational spite and puerile revenge into which the superficial "physical forceist" has so woefully fallen.

Material interests rule the world. When the interests of those who now hold sway over us are changed, then there will be "a new earth and a new heaven." If we workers would be saved, we must to work-right, manfully to change these evil conditions which hold us in their intolerable power. We must "scorn delights and live laborious days" unto this end. This stern matter calls for wholesome, self-imposed discipline on our part. We must avoid mental indolence; avoid wasting our precious hours of scanty leisure in indulging in consequential chatterboxes and scatter brains. Whilst wage slavery remains for us, and whilst we are strenuously fighting to wipe out the infamy, let us make the best out of our life, and guard against anything that tends to debauch us or dissipate our energies. Therefore, try to awake, ye slaves of an industrial inferno; struggle to taste of the Tree of Knowledge, of the intellectual fruits in the luxurious Garden of Life. Strive, now strive, to resist, by might and main, the forces that make for your undoing.

Some day, that some blessed day, we shall have won our freedom. Look to it that you shall be so equipped, mentally and physically, as to be numbered with the "heaven-born band" that proclaims our Emancipation. "Gird up your loins!" "Quit ye like men, be strong!" are no meaningless sayings. Adown the years, from age to age, the virile of manhood have thus admonished us, bidding us to "fix upon that course which is best."

Why should I not preach? Too long have we been bamboozled by hireling pulpsters, teaching us false economics, slave-engendering theories and "clotted bosh." Not the least of the task of the Socialist Labor Party is the inspiring of our class with a rational and worthy philosophy of life, even now while we are still in our chains. So, then, in order to answer our question, "What must we do to be saved?" we must first ascertain what it is we would be saved from.

Our investigation has shown that whoever would be saved from ignorance, from "crime," from all those things that mar human life, he must FIRST be saved and freed from economic slavery, the first link in the chain of all our evils. And the way to such emancipation is unerringly pointed out by the Socialist Labor Party. But we who count it our privilege to be members of such an organization, are very small in numbers. We ourselves are not sufficient to accomplish our emancipation without the help, the actual assistance of that vast mass who "sit in darkness and in the valley of the shadow of death," who are careless and indifferent, but whom, however, we urgently need for our purpose.

In that admirable little book, "Two Pages from Roman History," in the tenth canon of the Revolution, on page 26, we find these words: "The proletarian organization that means to be tributary to the large army of proletarian emancipation cannot too strenuously guard against aught that may tend to debauch its membership. It must be intent upon promoting the character and moral fibre of the mass." Some of us who have been active in the Socialist Labor Party, and, especially in the Industrial Workers of the World, have observed how low ideas, not only of the Movement, but of life itself, have been the undoing of many a fellow worker who otherwise would have been a host in himself for our cause. I have seen it and lamented it. There was a time when I myself, was in the danger zone. But, happily, I pulled together in time.

Boris Reinstein has spoken to us lately in no uncertain voice, of slumdom and all that is implied thereby. It was an opportune lecture, showing that slumdom and all its habits of thought, together with its actions must be avoided by the industrial proletarian as he would avoid the pesti-

lence. I thank Reinstein for the timely hint.

Well, then, the question, "What must we do to be saved?" saved from economic serfdom, primarily, can only be answered in this manner: So live our life every hour that we will always be in our full physical and mental vigor, capable to give our best energies of mind and body towards the Movement of which we are or ought to be a part; let the inspiring message of Socialism, that has in it all that is dear to us, all that is ennobling, grip our very being and dominate us; let us go onward and upward, accomplish our emancipation; set up for good and all the new regime, the Socialist Republic, and then we can continue our glorious human progression.

Come, take a hand in this redemption, all ye that are weary and heavy laden. Line up with us in the Socialist Labor Party and prepare to do battle for freedom. "Join all the stout of heart and clear of mind!"

"Ho! Genius. Ho! Honor, the torches are lighted.
For wealth-buried manhood the search has begun,
From the tombs of privation, new pilots invited,
Shall turn the prow of this ship to the sun,
A way for the willing, a door for the gifted,
An era of honor to Labor we bring!"

WORK OR BREAD

The unemployed of this city (San Francisco) who have reached the end of their resources, have appealed for assistance to the principal organized bodies here. We appealed to the churches in vain. We appealed to the unions, and have been told that they are supporting out-of-work members in their own ranks to the extent of their resources. We have appealed to the mayor, and have been told that the city officials could render no assistance because they were bound by the iron rule of the charter that made no provision for rendering assistance to citizens in case of great public distress.

So the unemployed without means have no choice left but to beg, steal, or starve. There is a law against begging, unless it is done by organized beggars, like the Salvation Army and institutions of like character. Petty stealing and robbery by force will naturally increase in an environment where men who are willing to work cannot get work to do.

Society, as it is organized to-day, virtually declares war on the man out of work. Imagine the temptation that besets a man with a brave spirit, who has a wife and children that he loves, who, after earnestly seeking work in vain, finds himself in a position where he has a chance to steal and thus provide himself and loved ones with what they need. Imagine the difficulty the average "uplifter" would have to persuade that man that he was morally wrong.

Every organized force in society finds its interest opposed to an unemployed movement. For instance, here are the business men of the city displaying signs to the effect that "business is good." The bank reports are given with a loud flourish. The million club could doubtless give good reasons why more workmen should come to San Francisco. Now, if the banks are full of money and the opportunity for paying investments is good, the unemployed of the city ask of the business men, "Why not put us to work first before you ask others to come here?"

The churches do not care to see an unemployed movement; it is a reflection upon them, because it shows that after all their preaching and praying, they have failed to teach to their followers, who own nearly all the wealth of the land, that it is wrong to allow people who are willing to work to starve in the midst of plenty.

The politicians and statesmen do not want to recognize an unemployed movement—it is a reflection on their management of our affairs. Surely, poor statesmanship has something to do with a condition like this—one on one hand, the richest country; on the other, millions of unemployed.

The organized charities are naturally opposed to us, as a movement of this kind not only reflects on them, but, worse yet, diverts revenue from their coffers. So the unemployed are compelled to depend for support on that class of people who would rather do for the right than play a policy game—"Voice of Unemployed," San Francisco.

The New York Labor News Company is the literary agency of the Socialist Labor Party. It prints nothing but sound Socialist literature.

SET FOREST AFIRE TO GET JOBS
PUTTING OUT FIRE.

Elizabethtown, N. Y., February 23.—Officials of the town of Lewis, Essex County, have adopted a plan designed to discourage arson in the Adirondacks. In an official communication to the Forest, Fish and Game Commission the Town Auditor says:

"You are hereby notified that we have this day fixed the price for fighting fire at seventy-five cents per day. We have sifted this thing to the bottom and there is not a shadow of doubt but what the game law and the price per day paid our fire wardens and fire fighters has caused the destruction of every acre of forest timber in our town, including some of the finest-timbered lots in the Adirondacks belonging to the State. Besides, it has brought a burden on our taxpayers that is well nigh unbearable.

"They therefore demand of us that we fix a price so small that there will be no incentive for setting fires to get a job, which they are positive has been done. If the game law and the fire law is not immediately repealed our beautiful Adirondack forests are doomed to destruction."

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Of the

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Section San Francisco, Cal., S. L. P. Headquarters, Hungarian Socialist Federation, Lettonian Socialist Labor Federation, 883 McAllister street.

Los Angeles, Cal., Headquarters and public reading room at 317 East Seventh street. Public educational meetings Sunday evenings. People readers are invited to our rooms and meetings. Fourth Thursday: German, Jewish and Wednesday and Sunday. Open every Hungarian educational meetings every—Headquarters Section Cleveland, Ohio, S. L. P., meets every alternate Sunday at 1366 Ontario avenue, at 3 P. M.

Headquarters Section Cincinnati, O., S. L. P., at 1414 Race street. General Committee meets every second and night.

Section Allentown, Pa., S. L. P., meets every first Saturday in the month at 8 p. m. Headquarters, 815 Hamilton street.

Section Providence, R. I., 81 Dyer st., room 8. Regular meetings second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.

New Jersey State Executive Committee, S. L. P.—John Hossack, Secretary, 22 Fulton ave., Jersey City; Fred Gerold, Financial Secretary, 102 Waverly st., Jersey City, N. J.

Chicago, Illinois.—The 14th Ward Branch, Socialist Labor Party, meets every 1st and 3rd Sunday, 2 p. m. sharp, at Friedmann's Hall, s.e. corner Grand and Western avenues. Workingmen and women cordially invited.

Section Seattle, S. L. P. headquarters, free reading room and lecture hall, No. 2000 Second avenue. P. O. address, Box 1040.

All communications intended for the Minnesota S. E. C. should be addressed to Otto Olson, 310 7th ave., So. Minneapolis, Minn.

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SIMPLE STUDIES in SOCIALISM

A BRIEF HISTORICAL AND EXPLANATORY OUTLINE.

By WM. H. CUSACK,
Chicago Ill.

(Continued.)

REWARD OF GENIUS.

It is often remarked that Socialism will not reward genius. This is one of those ridiculous conclusions which always spring from false premises. Those who hold such opinions usually don't know the first thing about Socialism. As a matter of fact, it is the present system which neglects its geniuses. Today it is a common thing to associate genius with a garret and poverty. Most of the greatest inventions are products of men who lived and died in poverty. Sixty-five per cent. of inventors die poor. Scheming lawyers and the capitalist class rob them of the fruits of their labors. The history of inventions proves this. The writer is acquainted with several people who have brought out a number of inventions and have been "skinned" out of them by schemers. Socialism will be the only system of society that will encourage and reward its geniuses. The past has always neglected and snubbed genius. Lester F. Ward says: "The whole history of the world shows that those who have achieved have received no reward. The rewards of achievement have fallen to those who have achieved nothing."

In speaking of genius and its reward Louis Blanc said: "Genius should be its own reward, not by the amount of the tribute which it will levy on society, but by the greatness of the service which it will render." And Thomas Kirkup reminds us that "Socialism could not, even if it would, repay the genius of a Newton. Newton had his just recompense in the joy of 'discovering the laws by which worlds are governed. Exceptional endowments are not development and a fitting reward in the exceptional services they give to society."

DISAGREEABLE WORK.

It is asked by many "Who will do the dirty and disagreeable work under Socialism?" This question is usually accompanied with a smile, but we will take it seriously. Under Socialism there is no doubt but that the dirty and disagreeable work will be dealt with by machinery. When it became illegal to let small boys up chimneys, a machine was invented for sweeping them. We see almost every day that some form of disagreeable and laborious work is eliminated, either by machinery or better methods. The water closet, sewer system, etc., have certainly done away with lots of disagreeable work.

Prof. Ely (Socialism and Social Reform) says in this connection: "It can hardly be questioned that under Socialism the inventive powers of men would be stimulated to provide machinery to do disagreeable work, and to render work now disagreeable as agreeable as possible. The inventive power of man now aims to increase the earnings of capital, and not chiefly to render the task of the toiler as light and pleasant as possible." Then he goes on to show that the reason machinery is not introduced to do this kind of work, is that labor is cheaper than machinery, and he sums up in these words:

"In proportion as you make men valuable, machinery does disagreeable work."

However, most of this kind of work could be made attractive by making the hours of labor much shorter than those of other pleasant occupations. It is a fact that much of the work which is now considered unpleasant, is so considered because of the unsanitary conditions and long hours of toil which is now the rule. It seems that the more disagreeable an occupation is, the smaller the compensation, whereas it should be the opposite. Under better conditions it is quite likely that a strong vigorous man would just as soon do a little hard work as anything else, as it could be made healthful and pleasant, and the hours of labor could be reduced to a minimum.

When closely examined, most of these difficulties are found to be more apparent than real, and exist mainly in the imagination. It is quite reasonable to assume that with the advent of Socialism, snobbery will vanish, and all useful and necessary work will be honored, no matter how dirty it might be. Under the present conditions a man does not like to do dirty work because of the stigma which usually goes along with it. People to-day are so perverted with conventional notions that they consider it a disgrace to do such work no matter how useful it may be.

SOCIALISM AND THE FAMILY.

The capitalist class, its press, and its laws, because they cannot defeat Socialism by rational argument, become

frantic and misrepresent and slander it in a petty and disgusting manner. One of the favorite slanders they resort to is that "Socialism will break up the family." They are well aware of the fact that the family is a very delicate institution to meddle with, and hope that by slandering Socialism in this way they might cause people to look suspiciously at the Socialist movement. In answer to this charge Thomas Kirkup (Inquiry into Socialism) has the following to say:

"It is still by many believed that Socialism tends to subvert the family and the Christian ideal of marriage. Some of the leading Socialist writers have indeed enunciated theories at variance with these institutions. But it should be remembered that such opinions are not peculiar to Socialism, and that they have been most strenuously opposed within the Socialist schools. As a theory of economic organization we cannot see that Socialism can have any special teaching adverse to marriage and the family. On the contrary, it should tend to purify and elevate both by eliminating the mercenary element so common in the marriages of to-day by relieving the drudgery of women, both indoors and out of doors, and by abolishing prostitution—that vilest plague-spot of the existing society. Its effect should be to promote a more general form of nurture and education for both sexes, and to make woman the happy and cultured friend and companion of man, and especially so to organize society that marriage should be a life union of man and woman endowed with kindred aims and dispositions, and not, as it so often is, a calculated arrangement dictated by convenience, wealth, and social position, in which youth is wedded to decrepitude and beauty to capital. At present love, marriage and the family are too much perverted by the mercenary spirit which it is a chief aim of Socialism to repress. To what baneful extent the Christian family has been injured by the employment of women, especially married women, in factories and mines, we need not repeat here. The economic reforms and ethical tendencies of Socialism should directly and powerfully tend to remove the worst evils connected with the mutual life of men and women."

The Encyclopedia Britannica says in part that Socialism "enunciates no special doctrine on the relation of the sexes," and that "Socialists generally advocate the equality of the sexes and the emancipation of women; they object to the mercenary element so common in marriage; and they abhor prostitution as one of the worst and vilest of existing evils."

Prof. Ely (Socialism and Social Reform) says that "no Socialist has claimed that there is anything higher than the pure monogamic marriage of man and woman resting upon love." Again he writes: "Whatever view we take of the evolution of society, it would not seem to follow of necessity that Socialism would, if successful, do anything more than purify and elevate the family. The difference among Socialists in regard to the binding character of love, or after it has disappeared, are no greater than the differences among other men."

Herr Paul Gohre in his book, "Three Months in a Workshop," tells us that "instead of bewailing the obvious decline of the old Christian ideal of the family, and inveighing against Socialism, we ought rather to co-operate in putting an end, definitely and forever, to the economic causes of which the present situation is the inevitable result." In speaking of the degradation of the workingman's family he says: "I repeat that it is primarily a product of our present economic conditions."

In this book, Gohre clearly shows that the traditional form of the family no longer exists. He narrates the terrible plight of the worker's family under the present system.

On every hand we see evidence of the disintegration of the family. The "rhetorics" of New England, and the "hot towns" in the mining districts show how the worker's family is torn asunder. In speaking of divorce it is well to note that according to government reports one marriage out of every twelve in the United States terminates in the divorce court. This report states that divorce is two and one-half times more common in this country than it was forty years ago. To prate about the family is like speaking of the dead. It is almost a thing of the past. Wherever modern capitalism exists, the family has become disintegrated. This is a result of the employment of mothers and children.

In including this chapter we might

add the following, taken from an address delivered before the World's Fair Labor Congress in Chicago by Mr. Ethelbert Stewart, on August 30th, 1893. He says:

"Everyone that has gone through the cotton mill towns of New England and the South has seen house after house locked up, and little faces peering out at the windows. The mother has gone to work in the mill and left her baby in the house. The father is working somewhere else, probably in another State. I submit that a family is pretty well disintegrated when this is its normal condition—the everyday life of the family. I have walked along rows of factory tenement houses, and found three out of five deserted by father, mother and all the children big enough to work while the babies are left to do the best they can."

Plainly, then, it is the present system which is breaking up the family. Socialism cannot be charged with the "sins" of capitalism.

SOCIALISM AND RELIGION.

And they shall build houses and inhabit them; and they shall plant vineyards, and eat the fruit of them. They shall not build, and another inhabit; they shall not plant, and another eat.—Isaiah LXV, 21, 22.

The Encyclopedia Britannica states that "On religion as on marriage, Socialism has no special teaching." Again, it says: "the ethics of Socialism are closely akin to the ethics of Christianity, if not identical with them." This is the position taken by the Christian Socialists. However, it must be remembered that the term religion is altogether too flexible to be treated carelessly. The distinction between religion and churchism is too great to be overlooked. Adherence to a creed or dogma is not necessarily a religious expression. Just because a person attends church, and pretends to believe everything that a preacher tells him about such things as Paradise, or Hades, and because he repeats long prayers, and goes through all the ceremonies of the average church, it isn't said that that makes him religious. This kind of religion is the most prolific source of hypocrisy and pretense.

However, churchism is fast exposing itself, and the world is about to retire to history. As Emerson tells us: "There will be a new church, founded on moral science."

Ingersoll said: "I belong to that great church that holds the world within its starlit aisles; that claims the great and good of every race and clime; that finds with joy the grain of gold in every creed, and floods with light and love the germs of good in every soul."

It would seem that Ingersoll was as religious as anyone could be. He certainly belonged to a fine church, much superior to the average church of dogmatism.

John Stuart Mill declares that "the world would be astonished if it knew how great a proportion of its brightest ornaments, of those most distinguished even in popular estimation for wisdom and virtue, are complete skeptics in religion."

Skepticism in religion is as old as the hills. It is a fact that the more intelligent and progressive a people become, the more "irreligious" they become, that is, in the church sense. The church has seen fit to dabble in politics, and the most orthodox never let an opportunity go by without slandering and maliciously misrepresenting Socialism and the Socialists. In such cases the Socialist is more than justified in striking back at the church, and I must say that it is very easy for anyone who has read history to strike back and strike hard. Of course, when a Socialist does this the clergy never tire of howling about it, but they always forget how much they have unjustly denounced Socialism.

The Christian church has been prating about universal brotherhood for nineteen hundred years, and has opposed every movement that aimed at bringing about this very ideal. The history of the church is sufficient to convict it of insincerity.

In closing this chapter, we might say with Arthur Morrow Lewis, who says in part: "We now feel at liberty to ask the church, what it has meant by this two thousand years of cant about the brotherhood of man. What a slim mouse your mountain has brought forth after all these centuries of labor. Nay, gentlemen, you are not in earnest. You have forgotten your mission, if you ever had one. The world is weary of your pretenses. It no longer fears your fulminations. You have had your chance, and you have always brought ridicule upon the best there is in your faith, and now progress requests you to step aside, and give room to earnest men and sincere women, who really believe in, and labor to realize that doctrine of human brotherhood which you have preached so long in sniffling tones, and which in your hearts you have always

METAL POLISHING

A DEADLY TRADE THAT THOUSANDS OF MEN DIE AT.

Every Breath They Draw While at Work is Filled with Millions of Particles of Metallic Dust, Which Clog the Lungs and Ruin the Constitution—Buffing No Better.

We had known that there was something the matter. The moment we got over our wheels in the mornings and the wheels got to turning at the rate of 2,000 revolutions per minute—toward us—the fine dust of abrasive from the wheel and metal from the article we were holding against it began to spout in our faces. Every breath we drew in was filled with millions of particles, and by the end of a ten-hour day we were in a bad way.

Men could not stand steady to work at the business. They would work a week and then lie idle for a week. Breathing dust all day long gave them an oppressed, stifled feeling and splitting headache, with thirst, and they drank a good deal.

Everybody knew that there was a great deal of discomfort attached to the business, but no one knew that it was equivalent to slow suicide till the investigation of which I have spoken.

When the results of that were made known and realized there were many who thought that the business should be stopped altogether. It seemed brutal and uncivilized to allow it to go on attracting boys in, only to strangle and slaughter them before they even reached middle age.

Practically, in polishing, every article is different and needs different treatment. The workman must study before he begins just how he is going to do each job, what wheels he is to use, etc., and how he is going to get at different corners.

In polishing the baser metals—iron, brass, copper, etc.—the principal abrasive used is emery, which comes in many different degrees of fineness, some as coarse as granulated sugar and some as fine as flour, called "four emery." It is very black, sharp, hard.

When a man stands over one of these emery wheels holding an article to be polished, the particles flying up from wheel and metal are red hot on account of the great speed of the wheel and the severe friction. These particles burn their way into the flesh of the operator, perhaps in the lungs, perhaps in the face.

Each splinter sticks till a little festering sore forms around it, when it becomes dislodged and falls out. The metal polisher may be recognized on the street by his pimply face, caused by these particles. The pimples look bad and cause some discomfort, but the real damage is done by the red-hot splinters that enter the lungs. I believe that the most deadly metals are brass and copper. I never worked on them, but the results of my investigations prove that this is so, and when one considers that after being a metal polisher for years a man's lungs and digestive system are lined with brass and copper, it is easy to be sure that considerable verdigris must form. Some of these men working on the baser metals have their stomachs washed out, and the washings show the terrible conditions that might reasonably be expected. As a result such men never return to the work.

It might be imagined that the men working on the baser metals would receive more pay than those employed on gold and silver, where the effect on the health is not so bad; but this is not the case. They earn only from \$2.50 to \$3 per day, while those handling gold and silver earn from \$2.75 to \$3.50 per day.

The buffing process is practically all the same, no matter what the metals. The buffs are woolen cloths sewn together in the shape of a wheel. Tripoli

despised."

PRIVATE OWNERSHIP.

Another "argument" against Socialism is that it would abolish all private property. This is proved false when we recognize the fact that Socialism only demands that the means and machinery of production and distribution, etc., shall be owned and administered in common. No one cares to have a common ownership of tooth-brushes, or clothing, or anything that is necessarily private. Private ownership of tooth-brushes could not be used as a means of labor exploitation. Socialism will socialize only those things upon which the people in common depend. Just because the Post Office is collectively owned, the people have not abandoned private ownership of letters and other matters sent by mail. Socialism will abolish private property in so far as it enables one to gather an income through the toil of others without personal exertion.

(To Be Continued.)

and paraffin are used on them for cutting the metal. These wheels revolve at the rate of 3,000 revolutions a minute, always toward the operator, and the lint from the wool can be seen adhering to everything in a polishing room, walls, ceiling, etc., and it only takes one sweep of the hand along the walls of any polishing room to get a handful of lint which is finer than the finest wadding.

"Coloring up" the metals is like the buffing process, but the buffs in this case are made of cotton flannel, and rouge is used upon these, just as oil is used upon an oilstone. Though the abrasives used here are not as sharp-cutting as emery, pumice stone or even paraffin, they are just as deadly, because the lint, combined with the rouge, forms a cloud of dust which clogs all the air passages.

A man engaged in "coloring up" changes all his clothes when he goes to work, even to his underclothes and shoes, for fear that he may carry off some of the precious particles. In Tiffany's polishing room there is an iron matting on the floor to protect the dust there from disturbance. Twice a year walls and ceilings are swept down, all the dust collected and sold to an assayer.

The dipping process to remove the "fire" is also deadly. The articles needing the treatment are dipped in nitric acid, and the acid fumes penetrate all through the factory. I have seen factories so full of these fumes that the men had to put their heads out of the windows in order to breathe.

A stranger to the trade might expect that lunch time would bring some relief to the men, but in that he would be greatly mistaken. Lunch in these hell holes (some of which are underground) is among the most deadly of all the contrivances for shortening men's lives.

In nearly all factories the men are only allowed thirty minutes for lunch. Can any one picture a man taking a bath, changing his clothes from head to foot, going out, getting his lunch, and returning to his lathe in thirty minutes? Of course that is impossible, so the men take half a wash, sit in filthy polishing rooms where the dust has not yet settled from the morning's operations, and there eat lunches which in most cases they have brought to work with them. It is no uncommon sight in a polishing room to see men eating sandwiches turned red by the rouge, or black by the grease that is all about them. These lunches have been in a factory filled with smoke and acid fumes for five hours before they are eaten. Just to give an example of the condition caused by this terrible atmosphere I will mention that I have seen polishers spit red three hours after leaving the factory. It looked as though they were spitting blood, but the red was caused by nothing else than the rouge vapor they had been inhaling all day long. Another testimony is given by men's underclothes; I mean the underclothes of those who work upon the baser metals. When these underclothes are washed they turn green, and the longer they are worn the greener they become.

In the days when I was working at the trade the fumes often made me feel so ill that in spite of trying to hold out I would be compelled to go to the foreman and inform him that I had to go home. When I got out in the street the fresh air would revive me and then I would be ashamed to go home and say I was ill. I wasn't ill. There was nothing the matter except that the fumes choked me.

Matters have recently been growing worse in the trade. For instance, when I worked, sixteen years ago, they did not then use acids to remove the "fire," and the man that was finishing was away from the lathe ten hours on a twenty hour job, stoning and scraping the fire away. To-day a similar job takes only fifteen hours, but the man is at the lathe all the time. The acid process is a comparatively new wrinkle.

Matters are worse, also, because more of the shops are underground than was the case twenty years ago. Under any conditions the underground rooms would be bad, but, as used for metal polishing, they are simply murder shops.

One would think that such conditions would only have to be exposed to secure instant remedy, but that is not the case. The masters are opposed to exhaust fans because they cause expense to install and operate them, even though provision has been made to guard against the fans stealing any of the precious dust by making them gather it into boxes. But the masters find that they can preserve all the dust by keeping the windows and doors closed, and the fact that this hastens the murder of their men does not disturb them.—A. Hellthaler, in THE Independent.

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PLATFORM

Adopted at the National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party, July, 1904, and Re-adopted at the National Convention, July, 1908.

The Socialist Labor Party of America, in convention assembled, reasserts the inalienable right of man to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

We hold that the purpose of government is to secure to every citizen the enjoyment of this right; but taught by experience we hold furthermore that such right is illusory to the majority of the people, to wit, the working class, under the present system of economic inequality that is essentially destructive of THEIR life, THEIR liberty and THEIR happiness.

We hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery of government must be controlled by the whole people; but again taught by experience we hold furthermore that the true theory of economics is that the means of production must likewise be owned, operated and controlled by the people in common. Man cannot exercise his right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness without the ownership of the land and the tool with which to work. Deprived of these, his life, his liberty and his fate fall into the hands of the class that owns those essentials for work and production.

We hold that the existing contradiction between the theory of democratic government and the fact of a despotic economic system—the private ownership of the natural and social opportunities—divides the people into two classes: the Capitalist Class and the Working Class; throws society into the convulsions of the Class Struggle; and perverts government to the exclusive benefit of the Capitalist Class.

Thus labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of self-employment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage slavery, is even deprived of the necessities of life.

Against such a system the Socialist Labor Party raises the banner of revolt, and demands the unconditional surrender of the Capitalist Class.

The time is fast coming when in the natural course of social evolution, this system, through the destructive action of its failures and crises, on the one hand, and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and other capitalist combinations, on the other hand, will have worked out its own downfall.

We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of America to organize under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party into a class conscious body, aware of its rights and determined to conquer them.

And we also call upon all other intelligent citizens to place themselves squarely upon the ground of Working Class interests, and join us in this mighty and noble work of human emancipation, so that we may put summary end to the existing barbarous class conflict by placing the land and all the means of production, transportation and distribution into the hands of the people as a collective body, and substituting the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of planless production, industrial war and social disorder—a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization.

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1892	2,068
In 1896	21,157
In 1898	36,554
In 1900	74,101
In 1902	84,173
In 1904	14,537

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SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1909.

The multitude which does not reduce
itself to unity is confusion; the unity
which does not depend upon the multi-
tude is tyranny. —PASCAL.

TWO PICTURES.

James Wilson, charged with larceny
in this city, pleaded guilty, and, being
sentenced to five years in Sing Sing,
heaved a sigh of piteous and profound
relief accompanied with words of thanks
to the Assistant District Attorney.

"What are you so grateful to me for?"
asked the prosecuting officer.

"Just for assisting me to go some-
where where I shall be taken care of. I
am an unfortunate man. I committed
burglary before this. Served out my
term. I then tried to be honest. I tried
to get employment. But my record
always came up before me, and I could
no ways earn my living."

Now turn to this other picture.

The New York Central is convicted of
rebatting and fined \$120,000. The Stand-
ard Oil Company is on trial in Chicago
for the same offence, and the United
States District Attorney broadly intimates
that the fine upon the inevitable
conviction will be \$720,000.

Rebatting is a crime. It is in the na-
ture of blackmail, extortion and persecu-
tion combined. It is a fraud committed
against the life of competing concerns.
It may be compared to arson, in that it
virtually burns down the business of the
non-favored firm. The criminal character
of rebatting may be judged from the
circumstance of its being legislated
against. It is many crimes in one.

Now, then, did the New York Central
grandees lose cast because of their
conviction? Or are the Standard Oil Princes
in danger of any such affliction? Not in
the least. Admired before conviction,
they continue and will continue to be
admired afterwards. Their offence is
benign. Yet will it never "come up be-
fore them" to interfere with their living,
or their social standing. Quite other-
wise, and to the contrary.

Compare the two pictures—the petty
criminal and the big one. What moral
does capitalist society preach through
the fate of the two?

It preaches the promise of immunity
to him who brigandizes on a large scale.
It thereby sets a premium upon brigand-
age of first magnitude.

It preaches still another moral—
"DOWN WITH CAPITALIST SOCIETY."

SUFFRAGE IN LUCK.

Mrs. Philip Snowden only hinted at
a great truth when she declared about
a month ago that she welcomed the
activity of the women who opposed the
suffrage movement. She welcomed
them because they really added fresh
impulse to her cause. Those who read
the report of the February 24 hearing
at Albany, where the women
"anties" appeared in strength to oppose
the demand of woman for the suffrage,
must have felt that the "Antie" has,
indeed, a mission to perform—the mis-
sion of shaking up the men to the real-
ization of the fact that they must be
up and doing, and hasten to the intel-
lectual salvation of womankind.

Belled down to their essence the
speeches of the "Antie" amounted to
this: "To and behold the pitiful mental
state to which 'conservativeness' has
brought us. For pity's sake give no
aid to us, but yield to our sisters who
demand the suffrage for all."

If any there be who think this is an
exaggerated statement their attention
is politely called to this clinching argu-
ment in the speech of the "Anti."
Miss Mary Dean Adams, investigator
for the New State Commission of Im-
migration. The lady said:

"A few weeks ago I asked a man

who is a naturalized alien and active
labor organizer, what effect he thought
suffrage would have on his country-
women. He laughed. 'Ha! Ha!' said
he. 'Why, she would sell her vote for
a pound of macaroni!'

And the lady was not ashamed of
herself, nor were the other "Anties"
who fetched her along. This sort of
thing they took for argument, and
were proud of their joint achievement.

The suffragettes are in luck. Their
foes are convicting themselves out of
their own mouths. "All the more are
they in need of freedom!" was the ex-
clamation with which the in these days
oft quoted Lincoln met the objection
that the Negroes did not want free-
dom. The spectacle of Miss Mary
Dean Adams uttering with the ap-
proval of her fellow "Anties" so
baroque an argument as the one she
got off at the Albany hearing is proof
positive that "disastrous to woman's
womanliness" as the ballot may be,
anti-ballet has left nothing worth
saying—with the "Antie."

THE INTERNATIONAL TRICK.

The British "Amalgamated Engineers"
Monthly Journal" for February contains
this notice:

"The crimes of the poor, as all the
world knows, are endless, but the prin-
cipal ones are drunkenness and lack of
thrift. These are complaints always
heard when the unemployed dare to
raise their voices in mournful chorus for
work. But when Socialism protests that
the poverty of the millions is brought
about by the extravagance and predat-
ory habits of the few, we are confronted
with the fact that, according to latest
returns, \$1,703,617 inhabitants of these
favored isles own as members of build-
ing societies, Trade Unions, friendly and
co-operative societies, Post Office, trust-
ee, and other saving banks, no less a
sum than \$428,800,890 at which the man
in the street ejaculates 'Prodigious.'
This blunty is a variation of the con-
fidence trick played on the workers by
the shirkers and recently exposed by Mr.
Chiozza Money, M. P. A level-headed
analysis works out as follows. 'The total
wealth of the United Kingdom is £12-
000,000,000 owned by 44 millions. But
the sub-division works out as follows,
33,000,000 own £450,000,000, and 11,000-
000 own £11,550,000,000 or to put it in
another way the manual workers of this
country own £13 per head of its wealth
while the middle and upper classes own
£1,050 per head.' The confidence trick is
only safe when it is played on the grand
scale."

Substitute the £ marks with \$ marks;
substitute the figures of population in
Great Britain with those in America;
substitute the British amount of wealth
with the American;—in short make the
obvious adaptation, and the facts and
reasoning will apply here as there, and
elsewhere.

Capitalism being international, its con-
fidence trick knows no nation, race or
country.

A WORD FOR TAMMANY.

The bugaboo cry of "Tammany!" has
already gone up from the camp of the
"anti-Tammany forces," that is, from
the camp of the "Respectability." The
cry arrived on schedule time. This year
a Mayoralty election is due. Before
summer is over the cry will be in full
blast.

What does it mean?

What Tammany is, that is to say,
what is the Tammany standard of polit-
ical conduct, nobody needs be told.
Waste, graft, inefficiency, "pull," in short
robbery, legalized and otherwise, these
are features of Tammany. They are
hereditary features. But, after all this
is said, the essence of Tammany is yet
untouched; it is a feature concerning
which the anti-Tammany "Respectabil-
ity" are suspiciously silent—silent in
their public declamations; surely quite
loquacious in their private and confi-
dential talks among themselves.

What feature may that be?

Tammany is essentially Tweed. That,
in turn, brings up the question, what
was the essence of Tweed?

To those who look upon Tweed merely
as a more or less Napoleonic plunderer
the moral lesson, taught by Tweed, is
lost.

Tweed was the idol of the populace.
He was no skindiv of a curmudgeon.
He was a liberal "giver to the poor."
Capitalist society produces two distinct
types of plunderers—one the stony-
hearted plunderer, who plunders in order
to hoard; the other the tender-hearted
plunderer, who plunders to enjoy lib-
erally. The former is a miser; the latter
generous. Both are products of that
"social science" whose motto is "Do
others, or you will be done by them."

Taught that there is no way of "getting
there" except by capitalist exploitation
the pupils of capitalism start in to plun-
der, each according to his particular ca-
pacity. Some become door-mat thieves,
others highway robbers, so to speak. The
latter divide into two categories—the
Tweed and the Respectables. The point

of separation lies in their mentality, or
lack of mentality.

The genial ones become Tweeds. Their
geniality determines their methods or
tools, consequently also their conduct.
They gather the disinherited around
their standard, organize them, drill them,
lead them, plunder wholesale, and return
or divide bountifully with their cohorts.

This is the secret of the silence ob-
served by the Respectables upon the es-
sence of Tammany or Tweed.

It must be admitted, if the political
economy that the Respectables preach,
and that both they and Tammany stand
upon, be correct, Tammany has the bet-
ter cause. Capitalist economies being
Presbyterian in the sense that it holds
wealth, like grace, is for the few, pinch-
ing poverty, like hell fire, is for the
many, then, "grab who grab can and how
he can" is legitimate. If length of pos-
session cures the original flaw in the
moral title of the Respectables, then
there can be no inherent immorality in
to-day's plunder by Tammany. Time
runs for Tammany as for the Respect-
ables. The present flaw in the former's
title time will heal, exactly as time is
supposed by the Respectables to have
healed the flaw in their own title.

All honor to Tammany—from capital-
ist premises!

Capitalist premises being conceded,
fools are the masses who would raise
the Respectable upon their shields. The
only sensible thing to do is to boost up
Tammany—and then put out hats for
a shower of coin, such as Tweed regular-
ly and bountifully bestowed upon the
poor "whom he always had with him."

"STANDARD OIL METHODS" IN THE MILITIA.

Henry H. Rogers, Jr., son of the oil
magnate, being charged with using
"Standard Oil methods" to force or pur-
chase his election to the Lieutenant-
Colonelship of his militia regiment, the
Sixty-ninth of this city, certain other
militiamen are reported to be "stirred,"
and to have asserted that "the esprit de
corps of the National Guard in this city
is assailed by influences which have
no business meddling with the affairs
of the militia."

If honest, these militiamen are mis-
taken. Granted the right of private
ownership in the tools of production,
these influences have every business to
meddle with the militia's affairs. That
is just what they should do.

The state militia, or so-called National
Guard, had its origin at a time when
property holders, or prospective property
holders, joined the organization for the
purpose of protecting their own property.
That was in the early days of the country,
when everyone either owned his home
and piece of land, or his shop—his
means of living, or hoped to soon.

To-day the complexion of things has
changed. The property-holding class
having shrunk to an ever pettier and
pettier percentage of the population, the
militia is now mainly made up of utterly
propertyless men. Who join for the privi-
lege of protecting the property of others.

From a league for mutual defense,
the militia has now become a purely
vicious affair—he who hath not, fight-
ing the battles of him who hath.

From an organization of freemen,
banded together to protect hearth and
home, it has now become a drove of
slaves, shouldering arms to protect the
dividends of their masters.

What more fitting, then, than for
the masters whose dividends are to be
sheltered behind the bayonet-hedge, to
"meddle in the affairs of the militia"?
If the body is to shoot down its brothers
in the interests of those above, must
it not be offered from above? And may
not these officers buy and sell their
commissions as they buy and sell
everything else, in business and social
life?

Once the right to own the means
whereby a people must live is granted
to a numerically insignificant fraction
of the population, that insignificant
fraction cannot logically be denied the
right to bolster its power in any way
it may see fit. Not the least of these
is the trafficking in, and debauching of,
military offices.

One day in the week—Sundays or
Saturdays, according as they may be
Gentile or Jew, and only a few hours on
such Saturdays and Sundays—our ruling
class, in Church or Synagogue assembled,
mumble and render external homage to
the moral principle of aiding the afflicted.
At all other days and hours these gentry
live up to the principle: "Another's
affliction is your opportunity." What-
ever the texts of this week's Sabbath
sermons, the text actually hugged to the
heart of the prayerful rulers is taken
from the financial reports, to wit: "The
meager stock of wheat in the whole
wearer's granaries, and the persistent
mutterings of war in the grain-growing
Balkan States have caused wheat to rise
to the spectacular height of \$1.20 per
bushel," to which the prayerful rulers
respond with religious unctio: "Oh, Lord!
keep up the dearth, and promote the
war."

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS

AUSTRALIAN UNIONISM AND "LABOR" POLITICS—A LITTLE MORE
MUDDLED THAN IN AMERICA.

By R. Mackenzie, Sydney, New South
Wales.

Recent disturbances in different
parts of Australia have given a good
opportunity to study the trade union
movement in a wider perspective, al-
lowing, therefore, a larger field of ob-
servation and criticism. The pure and
simple unions are identical to the
American type in their structure, char-
acter and methods of warfare in re-
sisting the encroachments of the cap-
italist class, plus the fact that many
are affiliated with the Political Labor
League, a political organization which
received its birth through the defeat
of the maritime workers in the great
strike of 1890. The Political Labor
League, being the political expression
of the trade unions, the one hangs on
the other. This fact was very promi-
nent in the recent disastrous strikes.

One is struck with the fact that the
workers take a great interest in polit-
ics, the least detail of the previous
night's sitting in the State Legislature
being the absorbing conversation in the
workmen's trains in the morning.
This is because of their admiration for
the "Labor" members and the fact that
the franchise is universal.

The Shearers' Union is said to be
the largest in Australia, embracing the
whole continent within its ranks, but
there are separate miners' unions in
the separate states, and even in the
same state which results of course, in
the usual organized scabbery. The
average pure and simpler, having no
greater ambition, than a steady job,
sectional strikes in the mining indus-
try give them the opportunity to quote
the adage, "It's an ill wind that blows
nobody good."

The miners in the Newcastle district
are organized in the Colliery Employes'
Federation. This organization does not
include engineers or firemen, who are
organized in the Shore Drivers' Union. The
wheeler boys are unorganized, yet are
the best organized, paradoxical though
this may seem, for though they lack a
concrete organization, they instinctively
act by the principle that "An injury
to one is an injury to all," striking im-
mediately one of their number is in-
jured by the boss.

At the recent convention of the
Colliery Employes' Federation a resolu-
tion was carried and later endorsed
by a referendum vote, and has since
been several times carried out, "That
miners take the place of the wheelers
when they go on strike." This is one
of the stipulations in the "sacred con-
tract" with the mine owners. Presi-
dent Peter Bowling, the John Mitchell
of Australia, recently called the strik-
ing wheelers "hoodlums and larra-
kins."

Arbitration Act No Solution.

In 1902 an act was passed known as
the Arbitration Act, amid the exclaima-
tion of joy of the pure and simpler.
They claimed that they were "entering
upon the era of industrial peace,"
meaning, of course, that the Arbitra-
tion Act had throttled the class strug-
gle, and had given Labor "the oppor-
tunity to settle its little differences
with the masters, who are very decent
fellows, don't you know." This idea, it
is only too evident, is the sum total
of the knowledge of the Australian
worker regarding the capitalist sys-
tem. The arbitration act contained a
penal clause for the purpose of com-
pelling arbitration, else punishment
would be inflicted by fine or imprison-
ment, but this clause became obsolete
in July, 1903, when a new act with
similar intent, but different in details
came into force. This act, known as
the "Industrial Disputes Act," contain-
ed the same penal clause to prevent
strikes or lockouts.

The street car system is owned, or
rather operated, by the New South
Wales Government. The motormen
and conductors are organized in the
Tramway Employes' Union. A few
days after the panacea for strikes, con-
tained in the new act, came into force,
this union declared a strike against
the "spotter" system in vogue, one of
the conductors getting fired without an
opportunity to refute the statements
of the spotter. At mid-day the signal
to strike was given and the men left
their cars immediately, abandoning
them in every street just where they
happened to be. The railroad man-
ager had given orders to take each
car to the barn when he heard of the
impending strike, but the men fore-
stalled him by quitting several hours
earlier. Then organized scabbery as-
serted itself and the tragedy came to
an end in five short days, being the
most ignominious defeat that the trade
union movement has seen for many

years in Australia. The strike started
with great "Hurras." Red flags were
worn, and red banners carried about. The
men shouted, "Are we downhearted?
No!" But the obstacle of craft auton-
omy stood in the way. In the power-
house, the engineers, were members of
the Amalgamated Society of Engineers
and the Marine Institute of Engineers,
and while these two unions were try-
ing to come to an agreement to assist
the strikers the men went down to
defeat.

The capitalist press lashed the strik-
ers as being "Disloyal Government
Servants," "Unfaithful Servants of the
People," etc., etc. It jeered at them as
fools for throwing up "steady govern-
ment jobs with good pay," and char-
acterized the scabs on the cars as
"loyalists." This press had a fund
raised from public subscriptions to re-
ward the "loyalists" who so "nobly"
stood by their duty and the Govern-
ment. The unions employed in the
same sub-division of the transporta-
tion industry stayed at work, while the
coal handlers at the docks offered to
come out at a moment's notice. There
were great talks about this "and that
union coming out in sympathy, espe-
cially the tailresses."

The fifth day of the strike the men
held a mass meeting in Centenary Hall.
They were addressed by Johnstone,
Chief Commissioner of Railroads, who
told the strikers they were "naughty
boys," and should go back to work.
Johnstone was offered a vote of thanks,
though his actions had been the cause
of the strike. A vote to continue the
strike was carried. Then a stampede
began, the strikers making for the
employment office in scores to be re-
employed. The orders taken out by
the Chief Commissioner, from Judge
Heydon, the "Solomon" of the Indus-
trial Court, to prosecute the leaders of
the strike, were not enforced. Thus
ended the strike.

Recently an increase of twelve cents
per hour was granted by the Industrial
Court to the conductors and motormen,
but the strike leaders have all
been victimized and thrown to the
wolves.

"Rifle Diet" Not Unknown.

The panic in America affected the
miners here. Owing to the drop in
price of silver and lead the mine own-
ers intend to seize the chance as an
excuse to force a reduction of wages.
Recently a carload of policemen were
sent to Broken Hill to "maintain law
and order," though telegrams were re-
ceived from the Chamber of Commerce
and Broken Hill Town Council that
the presence of extra police was un-
necessary and would only create re-
sentment. Information also leaked out
that arms and ammunition had been
secretly sent to Broken Hill. Thus
the workers at Broken Hill will get
the "rifle diet" so dear to the hearts
of the mine owners of Colorado.

The principles of the I. W. W.
seemed to have taken hold there, as
the unions had combined for the pur-
pose of better fighting the mine own-
ers, all negotiations taking place with
delegates from all unions represented
in Broken Hill. But whatever revolu-
tionary spark was smouldering at the
Hill has been temporarily quenched by
the referendum vote, the decision be-
ing in favor of registering under the
Federal Conciliation and Arbitration
Act.

In the smelting industry the largest
plant is owned by G. and E. Harkins
in Lithgow, a town in the Blue Moun-
tains of New South Wales. This com-
pany attempted to force a reduction
of wages until a bonus was given by
the Government for production of iron,
but the workers refused and the plant
was closed down. A howl went up
from the press about the "foolhardi-
ness" of the workers in refusing to ac-
cept a reduction, it saying "that a half
is better than no bread." Though the
Premier of N. S. W. has since boasted
that "the law was only in force one
month when he took action against an
employer," no prosecution has yet taken
place and Harkins has gone scot-free.

"Labor" Members Seek Cover.

The Rock Choppers and Sewer Min-
ers' Union declared a strike against
one of their members who had been
fined \$5 by the union for using rack-
a-rock, an explosive dangerous to the
health of the rock choppers. He re-
fused to pay the fine, and 500 men
struck. The officers were arraigned be-
fore Judge Heydon and the secretary
was fined \$150 or six months in jail;
the president, \$200 or two months in
jail; the recording secretary, \$150 or
six weeks, and one member of the
executive, \$150 or six weeks in jail.

Then the rumpus began. The Indus-
trial Disputes Act had been condemned
by the Sydney Trades and Labor
Council, and resolutions carried in-
structing unions to ignore it. Still
preference was shown for the Arbitra-
tion Act, now annulled, which con-
tained the same penal clause for strik-
ing. Then the "Labor" members of
the Legislature performed all kinds of
parliamentary circus tricks to draw at-
tention away from the fact that they
had voted for that Act and all its pro-
visions and were responsible for its
place on the statute books.

Misleading S. P. Press.

Many of the brain-muddling papers
which advocate "Socialism" in Amer-
ica, prate about the wonderful bene-
fits derived from "Labor" representa-
tion in Parliament in Australia. "Wil-
shire's Magazine" especially rants
about "Government ownership is a
logical step to Socialism," but under
Government ownership of street cars
in Australia the workers have no more
say in the management of the trans-
portation than the workers in a cor-
poration in America. In fact here the
men are prevented from being active
in any political organization. Trans-
gression of this rule lands them on the
outside. Therefore the "Appeal to Reason"
and the "Social Democratic Her-
ald" talk utter rot when they talk
about "Labor's power in Australia."

Great indeed is Labor's power in
Australia. Out-of-works are on every
hand, the economic standard of the
workers sinks lower and lower, child
labor and prostitution is on the in-
crease, "Conciliation Acts" don't con-
ciliate—such are the conditions that
exist.

Take heed, ye workers of America.
Government ownership is Capitalism;
Municipal ownership is Capitalism;
neither is a necessary step to Social-
ism. The necessary steps to Socialism
are revolutionary political and econ-
omic organization. Wherever the Arm
and Hammer of the fighting Socialist
Labor Party is swung, utopian schemes
are smashed with irresistible logic.
Any other tactics than those of the
S. L. P. will land the proletarian move-
ment in the bogs of reform and re-
action.

FOUR THOUSAND MINERS KILLED.

Washington, February 27.—Mine dis-
asters and the necessity of discovering
some method of preventing them has
been this week a subject of debate in the
House of Representatives. Douglass of
Ohio wanted to increase the appropria-
tion for continuing the investigation of
the subject now under way from \$100,000
to \$150,000 for the next fiscal year. He
told of his observations in Belgian mines
last summer and the tests conducted
there to control the explosion of mine
gases.

4,000 Killed Since June.

These tests, he said, had been of in-
calculable benefit to coal miners and he
pleaded for an extension of the work in
this country. Since July 1 last, he said,
nearly 4,000 miners had lost their lives
in the United States by explosions.
The additional \$50,000 was voted. The
total amount appropriated for the geo-
logical survey was \$1,342,390.

WILL SERVE MEN, OR BOSSES?

Paterson, N. J., February 27.—The ser-
vices of Charles A. Miles of the United
Textile Workers of America have been
secured by the striking hacklers in the
jute mills on Spruce street in an effort
to bring about a speedy settlement of
the difficulties. The men declared a
strike because a change in the working
conditions was highly detrimental to
their welfare. A committee called upon
Miles and presented the matter before
him. It was decided to make an effort
to have the dispute settled by arbitra-
tion.

REVOLUTIONISTS' CONGRESS.

St. Petersburg, February 22.—A four
days' congress of the revolutionist
party of the National Socialists has
just come to an end in this city.

In spite of precautions taken in con-
nection with the funeral ceremonies
yesterday and Saturday of Grand Duke
Vladimir, the delegates assembled daily
under the very eyes of the police. This
party is a branch of the Social Revolution-
ists, and it works especially among the
peasantry.

The discussions concerned the best
methods of conducting a propaganda
among this part of the population.
The most interesting decision reached
was concerning the attitude of the
party toward the throne. The dele-
gates are all Republicans, but it is
alleged to have been set forth that
they had found the monarchical feel-
ing among the peasantry so strong
that it was inadvisable to continue to
preach openly against the Czar and the
monarchy.



UNCLE SAM AND

BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN—Hurrah
for free trade! Down with the tax on
sugar!

UNCLE SAM—Hurrah fiddelsicks!
What do you want the tax on sugar
lowered for?

B. J.—Why indeed? A pretty ques-
tion! Sugar is an important article of
diet, a necessity. Now then, if the tax
on sugar is high, the price of sugar
will be high, and the workman
whose wages are only scanty anyway
will not be able to buy the sugar he
needs.

U. S.—Suppose the tax on sugar were
lowered and thereupon the price of su-
gar were reduced. Do you know what
would result?

B. J.—Of course I do. We could then
pay less for our sugar and save the
difference.

U. S.—Nixy. Under capitalism, either
the cost of other commodities would be
advanced to make up for the difference,
or more likely, our wages would be cut.
Either way you would be no better off.

B. J.—How does that come about?

U. S.—Very simply. Under capital-
ism the share of wealth that the work-
ingmen enjoy depends upon the law of
wages, which you know is regulated by
the cost of production, just as with any
other merchandise. Lower the cost of
the necessities of labor, and it follows
the price of labor will sink proportion-
ally. Lower taxes, lower the cost of
necessaries of labor, consequently, low
taxes will send still lower down the
percentage of the share that Labor will
keep under this capitalist system, of
the fruit of its toil.

Say that the workingman needs just
one loaf of bread to live. If that loaf
of bread costs five cents, his wages
must be five cents; he produces one
hundred cents' worth of wealth, out-
put that he received the five cents for the
loaf, and the employer keeps ninety-
five cents profits.

Say the cost of the loaf is raised to
twenty-five cents because of a tax of
twenty cents on it. The cost of labor
now becomes twenty-five cents and his
wages must rise to that point or he
dies. What is the situation? The
worker produces one hundred cents, re-
ceives twenty-five cents as wages; he
is no better off than before, because
that twenty-five cents can only pay
for one loaf, just as the five cents did
before. But the employer only keeps
seventy-five cents profits, whereas be-
fore he made ninety-five cents. Who
paid the taxes, you or he?

B. J.—He, by Jericho!

CORRESPONDENCE

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communication, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

NOW BREAKING THROUGH IN WYOMING.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I hope you will excuse a Socialist party member for taking this liberty, but I am becoming more and more interested and pleased with the principles of the Socialist Labor Party. I must admit that the Socialist Labor Party stands on firmer ground than the Socialist party, which is becoming more of a bourgeois party than anything else of late. I have quite a number of S. L. P. books and pamphlets and also the Weekly People to which I am now subscribing and which were furnished to me by an S. L. P. man, and also have debated with S. L. P. men and have always been defeated; but I consider the defeat a victory for me, because it has opened my eyes on a good many points which were heretofore obscure to me.

The history of the birth of the Socialist party is not yet quite clear to me, and the Moslems of that party are very shy about information of that kind. I would like to get more light on that subject. If not too much to ask, kindly inform me, for the S. P. privately-owned press give so many different views, that I can't get a clear idea on that point. I also wish to inform you that a Local of the I. W. W. was formed here a month ago and promises to be a winner. We owe thanks to the couple of S. L. P. men for the good work they did to help the young organization.

Louis Moresau.
Cheyenne, Wyo., February 12.

[Such a dig as the above into the ribs of the "animals" is of a nature to set into renewed agitation the pens of the bureau of gutter-snipes within, or in the suburbs of the S. P., who will now hasten, by means of "private and confidential" epistles to our correspondent, to ascertain whether he is a fit receptacle for the nasty product that their envious backbiting factory turns out.—ED. THE PEOPLE.]

A STERLING LETTER, AND ITS LESSON.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—

"Mr. —"

"Dear Sir:—
In behalf of the trustees of the Belleville Free Public Library, I desire to thank you for the set of Sue books received through Mr. Raymond Van Kirk. We believe they will prove a valuable addition to our Library, not only for their literary merit, but also as a means of education. In fact, the books have had a large circulation even now, through the book committee, before reaching the shelves.

"Yours truly,
James Gibson, Secretary.
Belleville, N. J., Jan. 21."

This letter I received a few days ago, and speaks for itself. If the comrades or Party Sections would utilize it, there is a great chance for the spread of the solid education of Eugene Sue's masterly series, by placing them, by gift, if not by sale, on the shelves of the public libraries now springing up in every town district. Why not take advantage of the opportunity?

A. C.

New York, Feb. 10.

A CARD FROM PRESTON AND SMITH

To the Editor of the Daily and Weekly People, Dear Comrade:—It having come to our knowledge that unauthorized parties representing themselves as having charge of the Smith-Preston Defense, and the fund raised for that defense, have been and are collecting and receiving donations under the pretense of applying them to that defense, we ask you to publish this letter.

These parties have failed up to the present to render an accounting to the General Officers of the Western Federation of Miners, who have entire and complete charge of our defense and the defense fund.

These parties have in no wise received our consent or sanction in their actions. We wish to warn all those who may be disposed to donate something to our defense that the only persons authorized to receive such donations are the Secretary of the Western Federation of Miners, Ernest Mills, 604-607 Railroad Building, Denver, Colo., and such agents as are appointed by the General Officers of the W. F. M. Any others attempting to collect such donations may be considered frauds.

We take this opportunity to ex-

press our gratitude and appreciation in so far as language may express our feelings to all our comrades, brothers and friends for the generous consideration and loyal support they have rendered us in our time of trial. We have suffered several unavoidable reverses, but feel hopeful and confident that the able efforts made in our behalf will prove effective. Our comrades, friends, and brothers have shown a confidence in us and a belief in our innocence that gives us much comfort and consolation and we thank you.

Hoping that we may prove worthy of the confidence placed in, and the support given us, we remain, yours for freedom,
Joseph W. Smith,
M. R. Preston.

Nev. State Prison, Carson City, Nev., Feb. 9.

LEARNING TO APPRECIATE THE S. L. P.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The S. L. P. men of this section of the country recently had an inspiring experience. They had been invited by some S. P. friends to attend an S. P. meeting, the desire being to know something of unity of the two parties. The S. L. P. men accepted the invitation. At the close of the business proceedings, the S. P. chairman called upon Ch. Larson to take the floor and express his views.

Larson seized the opportunity and made a comprehensive talk. He started with the early German movement, and traced developments step by step up to the present time. He astonished his audience when he dwelt upon the radical differences between the Socialist party and the Socialist Labor Party, for these present had only been accustomed to hearing one side of the case treated, the S. P. side, of course. They got their information from the "Appeal to Reason," "Call," and the "Chicago Daily," all of which papers find space for "skin them alive" advertisements, but never mentioned anything of the Industrial Workers of the World.

The speaker caused some criticism by attacking the methods of S. P. papers. He showed, however, that the S. P. membership had no say in the management of the press, whereas the S. L. P. could point to a party-owned journal, and one which turned out the clearest articles on the question of Socialism.

J. A. Ayres also spoke. He made a good talk, and praised the grand "old S. L. P.," which stood by the Marxian motto, "Workers of All Countries, Unite." Ayres showed the fallacy of craft unionism, and he scored a straight point when he quoted a passage from the New York "Call." He referred to the "Call's" account of the dinner where Warren S. Stone told the assembled capitalists that all that stood between them and Communism was the pure and simple unions. Our comrade pointed out that this admission by Stone was cause sufficient to discredit the craft unions, and it reflected upon that S. P. which upheld those organizations. These remarks all went home, and produced no little clarification. The S. P. men here are realizing that we of the S. L. P. occupy a strong, yes, an impregnable position.

J. W. A.

Junata, Pa., February 11.

WORKERS NOT REGARDED AS "THE PEOPLE."

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I lately came across an article on "The People," written years ago by the English essayist, Wm. Hazlitt. Hazlitt seems to draw the line between royalty, and the rest of humanity, and insists that those not royal are the "people." This probably fairly illustrates the feeling in England at the time Hazlitt wrote, but the writer is as badly muddled as Bryan or Roosevelt, and, like these, either ignorantly or intentionally fails to make himself clear.

I want to tell a little story to illustrate this point, which should make it so clear that no one need get mixed up on this matter. Once, in the summer of 1900, I camped in sight of the Pacific Ocean, so near, as almost to be able to hear the breakers—with a man who had come out from Maine to buy timber. He was a bright fellow, about 45, and said that he was a merchant in a factory town where there were two or three big shoe factories, having several thousand employees. In speaking of conditions in his state at that time he said, "The people are very prosperous. They are buying pianos and organs, and sending their children to college, and getting along very nicely." I asked him how they could do this when the average wages in those

factories was less than \$400 per year? Not the answer, which came quick and sure: "Oh, Hell, you can't count them as people."

This lets a lot of light on the question.

When Roosevelt talks about the "people," he means the class to which he belongs, wealth inherited, position in society assured, etc.

When Sam Lawson says "people," he expresses to those who have means to speculate in stock.

When Bryan says "people," he means, more than anything else, the middle class of which he is the self-appointed leader.

All of these, if they should happen to be off their guard, would make the same break as did my friend from Maine.

Here is where the fakirs slip the cut, and lots of sentimental idealistic fellows get adrift on reforms that are to benefit the "people."

Nothing that is good for the "people" is good for the laboring class, for the prosperity of the "people" is the difference between what we produce and what we get. Any change that would give us more of the product of our labor than we now get would be bad for the "people" and they would instinctively oppose it.

F. H. Conant.

Auburn, Wash., February 15.

RESENT THESE INSULTS!

To the Daily and Weekly People:—An item in the Los Angeles Times of February 15, reads: "There is another influx of hobos, and the police are kept busy hiding the town of undesirable citizens. The word has been passed along that Redlands is without a jail. Hence the sudden rush. The industrial wood yard, recently opened by the Associated Charities, is proving a convenient place to keep tramps. Meantime the city jail is being rushed to completion as fast as possible." Tacked on to this piece of news is the further information that "the town is now well filled with tourists from the North and East, and every train adds to the number."

Now, I know Redlands. I worked there picking oranges in the early part of last year, and afterwards in a jam factory for several months. I know the personnel of the workers who flock to Redlands during the orange season. There may be a few "weary willies," as the paper calls them, among these men, but the majority of the men are hard-working, sober and industrious. The orange season is now on, and these men are gathered there to pluck the golden fruit for the benefit of the idle master class and the non-producing, worthless, surplus-value-squandering tourists. These tourists revel in the gorgeous Casa Loma Hotel, whilst the producing wage-slaves live in tumble-down shacks or camp in the open until they have a chance to make a little money. There have been heavy rains of late, and this prevents picking. But the men stay around there waiting patiently for better weather and with the hope of being successful in getting jobs. This is the real state of affairs there. Yet the insulting statement, that these workmen come to Redlands because it has no jail, and that they can loaf there better, is published by the local press.

Fellow workmen of Redlands, how long are you going to tolerate such a system wherein you are mercilessly exploited when working, wherein you are outcasts and pariahs when out of jobs through no fault of your own, and then insulted with the reproach with being idlers, loafers and hobos? And this by a class that you feed and clothe, permit to own you, body and soul. This insult should be answered by you in a way that will make the idle, bloated master class of Redlands begin to respect you.

Let your answer be in the form of joining at once the political and industrial organization of your class. Organize in the revolutionary industrial organization of your class; join the revolutionary working class political party, the Socialist Labor Party! Come, ye "undesirable" citizens, the boss-class has shown its contempt for you. Take notice, therefore, and line up in one mighty, solid union, and prepare to fit yourselves to regulate YOUR own industrial affairs. Let that be your answer to this outrage, workers of Redlands!

H. S. Carroll.

Los Angeles, Cal., February 15.

WANTED: AN AUSTRIAN PAPER WITH THE STRAIGHT GOODS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The "Hallelujah, I'm a bum" brigade, under the "able" leadership of J. H. Walsh is certainly practicing individual expropriation on a large scale here in Spokane. There are several thousand Austrian Slaves in this locality, but as no member of our Section speaks the Austrian language, we are considerably handicapped in our work. J. H. Walsh of the bogus I. W. W. is trying to "rope

them in." He draws his main support here from the Austrians and the Italians; he succeeded in taking in sixty or seventy of the Austrians about two weeks ago, and promised them a job. They got no jobs after paying him their dollars, and now they are kicking like steers. If you know of an Austrian paper that teaches the straight goods of the S. L. P. let us know of it, also an Italian paper of the same character, and we will soon put J. H. Walsh and his individual expropriating business down and out.
Harry Austin.
Spokane, Wash., February 3.

WISCONSIN NOTES.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Things are humming nowadays in the political world in the Badger State. The legislature is still in a deadlock over the vote on the United States Senator. Mr. Stephenson, better known as "Uncle Ike," the present United States Senator, is again the candidate for the same office, but it looks as if it would take a great deal of political engineering to lead him again in his seat.

Stephenson has extensive lumber interests in northern Wisconsin and elsewhere. His election expenses as a candidate for the nomination for the office of United States Senator at the primary elections amounted to \$107,793.

Senator La Follette is opposed to Stephenson's election. Some papers claim that it is gross unfaithfulness of "Bob" to go against Stephenson, for it is said it was chiefly with the dollars of "Uncle Ike" that La Follette gained prominence as a politician.

The Social Democrats have again something novel up their sleeves. They have introduced anti-Socialist resolutions in the legislature up this state. If these ever become law they will exclude Japs and the "Asiatic hordes," as Guy Miller, S. P. national committeeman calls Oriental labor, from these shores.

Why the Social Democratic "statesmen" are to eager about the exclusion of foreign labor is not clear to us. Socialism spells internationalism in the broadest sense. Already capitalism has become international. It has settled everywhere on the face of the globe. It is therefore a ludicrous spectacle, if not downright treason, for the Social Democratic "statesmen" acting as they do.

The Social Democratic members of the Wisconsin legislature have taken steps that only "union" labor shall be employed on the new capital building at Madison. But when their opponents come back with the retort that there are among their own office-holders non-union men, that "union labor" is to them a vehicle to further their political ambition, and that it is the industrial union which they fight and the craft organizations they uphold, then we get a different view of their activities.

According to the report of John Reichert, secretary of the Cigarmakers' Union, the consumption of the union made cigar is on the decrease; The records of secretary Reichert show that for several years the average number of labels disposed of has been about 40,000 a month, or approximately 500,000 a year. During the year 1903 there was a decrease in the number of labels amounting to 50,000, or in other words a decrease of 50,000 boxes of cigars. As each label represents a box containing fifty cigars it means that there were 2,500,000 fewer union made cigars smoked in 1903 than in the year before in this city of Milwaukee.

The decline in trade in the union made cigar must be attributed to the fact that numerous trust stores are springing up all over town.

Mr. Victor L. Berger has returned from Boston, where he has debated "Scientific Socialism with some college professors." This news item was given out in several local papers. We hope that the eastern folks got wiser since the Milwaukee apostle left. We know there are few to impart knowledge of "scientific Socialism" equal to the gentleman in question. The S. P. organization here bears witness to the fact and proves it!

H. R.

Milwaukee, Wis., February 15.

HUSTLING ON LITERATURE AND PARTY PRESS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—

Enclosed find money order for six dollars as payment on bundle orders of Weekly People. Comrade Roth and I held an open air meeting last Sunday night selling thirteen books and twenty papers. We are very busy just now preparing the way for Gillhaus; halls are being engaged and all arrangements attended to so that when he arrives in the city on March 6th everything will be in shipshape for him during his stay.

Our Commune Festival is taking up the rest of our time, same will be held in Workman's Hall on March 14th, and we are in hopes of making it a success, including Gillhaus' meeting.

Chas. Pierson.
Chicago, Ill., February 23.

The People is a good broom to brush the cobwebs from the minds of the workers. Buy a copy and pass it around.

LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

"MARXIAN STUDENT," MONTREAL, CAN.—Correct!

Always proceeding from the normal; and leaving perturbing causes to be separately considered, taxes are merged in the cost of producing labor-power. The central principle is, accordingly—the lower the taxes, the lower is the exchange value of labor-power; the higher the taxes, the higher the exchange value of labor-power. From which results that the capitalist class and not the working class pays the taxes, and also that high or low taxes do not affect the share that Labor receives as wages. A seriously perturbing circumstance arises from the fact that, with the commodity labor power, the increased supply is not, as with other commodities, a consequence of lower exchange value; it is the cause of a lower price (wages), and that cause—increased supply—being a permanently working one, it steadily lowers the standard of living. Hence wages are seen to decline, despite any rise in taxes.

F. E. M., GRANITE, OKLA.—An answer

to the question whether the proletariat is degenerating or not depends upon whether one proceeds upon the theory that at least the majority of the proletariat must be above the minimum of mental standard necessary for emancipation, or not. Majorities never did anything in social movements; the proletariat will be no exception. A larger number of proletarians are becoming submerged. From this it would seem that "the proletariat is degenerating." It is not. A larger number of the swelling proletarian army is rising above the minimum mental standard necessary for emancipation. This portion of the proletariat is a minority of their class. That minority is growing in numerical strength! It will cast the die, and pull its class along—the hoodlums, of course, excepted. Thus, "the proletariat is not degenerating."

Next question next week.

B. D. G. [this is as near as your name can be made out, signatures should be written clearly. All others take notice], NEW YORK.—The best condensation on the subject of State and municipal ownership is to be found in the passages of Bebel's "Woman" that deal with the Socialist Commonwealth.

A. V., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Cheaper is not a working class interest. The cheaper goods are, the lower will be the exchange value of labor, consequently the price of labor-power—wages. On the other hand, with sellers or other commodities, whether they be big or small capitalists or farmers, the cheaper the things they have to buy, all the more money they save.

T. R., SIDNEY, N. S. W.—There is nothing to despair about. An organization no more than the human body can avoid secreting impurities. Everywhere—in Europe, Australia and here in America—the experience is the same. People who find that their pillferings of money are found out, are first seized with languor, and then become violent foes. They never were Socialists. Their activity in the S. L. P. was merely for what they could get out of it. Being unlit even for a regular office, they push themselves into activity at celebrations, etc., where they have a chance to steal little stealings. Soon as found out, their interests cease—and they have a "grievance." This covers quite a number of instances. Other instances are of men who look for jobs. It all cuts no ice. Nothing to despair over. A healthy body throws off disease.

J. V. McK., TORONTO, CAN.—Subscribe for the Daily People, and if not, then at least for the Weekly People. For further literature connect with Frank Martin, 43 Salem avenue, in your city.

M. B., PASADENA, CALIF.—An increase in the production of gold indicates either that the veins yield more readily; or that mechanical methods have improved in mining, smelting, etc.; or both. In any case it is a sign that the quantity of labor-power, crystallized in a certain quantity of gold, has become less than before. That implies a reduced exchange value of the gold; and that, in turn, is reflected in a reduced price for the gold, whether coined or not. Stick a pin there.

The next point to consider is that capitalist "commerce" is still batten

The fact is disguised by the medium of "money," which must have, or represent, value in exchange. When a coat is bought worth \$10, what also happens is that the \$10 was bought with the coat. The transaction is a barter of wealth for wealth.

Now then, taking the two points together—if the exchange value of gold declines and the exchange value of coats, or other commodities, remains the same, the fact will be reflected in the general price of commodities. It will require more gold than before to buy the same goods—prices will rise.

G. F., SEATTLE, WASH.—If a member of the S. L. P. is a member of the main body and at the same time a member of an affiliated language branch he has only one vote—he votes either in the language branch or in the main body on all questions on which both bodies vote.

Next question next week.

T. C., SANTA CRUZ, CALIF.—The charge is too indefinitely made. Specify the speakers, the place and time, and quote as near as possible the expressions used. Whether the speaker complained about the S. P. or S. L. P. matters not. Justice requires definiteness.

D. B. M., GRANITE, OKLA.—Now to your fourth question—

Kings did not always encourage towns. As a rule they did. They did so very much for the same reason that they encouraged (very frequently) the settlement of Jews. Towns and Jewish colonies were ready quarries from which to get money. Hence towns and Jews stood nearer in their affection to the King than to the feudal nobility.

Next question next week.

C. P., SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.—Now to your last question—

The S. L. P. and the I. W. W. are well aware that the capitalist class is watching our "every move with keenest eyes." We are, however, not ready to accept the view that the capitalists are "powerful enough" to checkmate us. "Ready and willing" to do so they are; and unquestionably they check our work. But that is all. The Spirit of the Age is a material force that the capitalist class is bound to respect, and that prevents them from doing what they would.

L. M., CHEYENNE, WYO.—Now to your second question—

No wonder S. P. folks and press play shy of the issue about the split in the S. L. P. The cause of the split is the many pointed rock on which the S. P. will suffer shipwreck.

The S. L. P. maintained that the economic organization was necessary and the political organization, however indispensable, was not enough to accomplish the Revolution. As a consequence, the S. L. P. demanded that the unions be educated for the revolution. That did not suit the labor fakirs; they pulled the wires of the New Yorker Volkzeitung Corporation, a privately owned concern, and through them they reached the shyster lawyers and other barnacles. The one and the others were bribed, and threatened with discontinuance of patronage. They began to bore from within in the S. L. P. to have the S. L. P. give up its revolutionary demands in the unions. Their boring from within failed. They then sought to capture the party's press—The People—and the party, too. They were whipped all along the line, and then they rushed to join the Social Democracy which Debs had just started as a colonization plan. The two sets made common cause. Hence the sharp line that divides the two bodies—the S. L. P. moves in union with the International decision that the economic and the political movement must go together; the S. P. is pure and simple political. Hence the S. P. attitude against immigration, to please the reactionary unions which support Taft, anyhow, while the S. L. P. declines to cater to ignorance and insists upon correct education. Finally the S. L. P. insists that its press shall be owned by itself, and that it shall never be used by anybody as a means of speculation, while the S. P. dare not insist upon the same principle lest the owners of "its press" walk away with the party. Thus the fundamental cause of the split is one that the S. P. folks necessarily fight shy of. It is an inventory of their sins.

Next question next week.

J. M. F., DU QUOIN, ILL.—Now to your third question—

Quite possible that the Bourgeoisie may initiate a counter revolution; and quite possible that many of the wage slaves may flock to that standard as did the serfs at the time of the Norse invasion in France. But this is not the year 800. This is 1903.

"BUSINESS ABILITY"

What is the Meaning of the Phrase?

Business men are generally credited with possessing the ability of administering things and affairs in a way that the average mortal cannot. The term "business methods" is referred to to indicate a way of doing things with accuracy and knowledge. Not alone is this accepted by the average bourgeois and bourgeois-minded persons, but Socialists and even members of the S. L. P. will casually use the term in fullest belief. Some of our friends who oppose us in everything we do, will tell us that we do not do things "in a business-like way." As for myself I plead guilty to the charge.

I have been connected with business for about twenty years of my life as a wage slave and have been on the other side of the fence as well. In a recent article written by Debs in the "Appeal to Reason," appealing to the readers of that paper for subscriptions as a reward for their imprisoned business manager, he extolled this man's virtues by stating that he possessed great "business abilities." So great were the gentleman's "business abilities" that Debs was sure they would fetch a high price in the market where capitalists buy such things. But Warren was "a Socialist." Debs went on to say, who preferred to give his business talents to Socialism.

The idea is popular that business is somewhat sort of an art or a science, or something of the sort which only few can master. Among Socialists of all shades I have heard the belief expressed that most capitalists possess great business abilities, and that in a workers' republic we would have to employ these modern capitalists to carry on our administrative affairs.

I do understand the importance of "executive ability," but that is not synonymous with "business ability." The greatest executives, and men of tact and sound judgment, are usually high-priced wage slaves.

What I am most desirous of ascertaining is this: Has any one up to now defined what particular knowledge business men possess? What particular thing is this "business ability," anyhow?

My own conception of business ability is, for instance, that of some lazy loafer who has never made an honest dollar in his life, but who discovers a device that would defraud some of his more successful brethren; makes an effort to place it on the market, but, unfortunately for him, comes across the wrong people, the Daily People, for instance. They expose him, and that puts an end to his career as an able "business man." That is what I would call an unsuccessful business man.

Again, a good-hearted, soft-headed young man, by pinching himself, manages to get together a few shekels and he has what the capitalists call "an original accumulation." He innocently launches his boat upon the sea of capitalist life. He does not understand the tricks of capitalism and goes under. He may also be called an unsuccessful business man.

On the other hand, we may take an example of a successful business man, John D. Rockefeller. Read his life history by Miss Tarbell and one will soon discover that his business abilities are somewhat similar to our first unsuccessful business man. Another example of a successful business man is a former vice-president of this nation. Read De Leon's "What Means This Strike" and you will find out something about Levi P. Morton's business abilities. And so along the line.

"Business ability" is a delusion, there is no such thing in existence. It is impossible for one to be a good business man and a good Socialist at the same time. It seems that the ancient Greeks and Romans had a better understanding of what business men and their abilities consist of. Mercury was the God of business men and thieves.

Retail Clerk.

your third question—

R. C., SPOKANE, WASH.; G. A. M., TORONTO, CANADA; J. B. G., CARSON CITY, NEV.; O. F., COLUMBUS, O.; S. H., COLUMBIA, NEV.; F. W. S., BRIGHTON, ENG.; J. A. NEWPORT NEWS VA.; S. K., ATLANTA, GA.; D. B., PASADENA, CAL.; C. H. C., NEW YORK, N. Y.—Matter received.

OFFICIAL

OPERATING FUND.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Paul Augustine, National Secretary.
28 City Hall Place.
CANADIAN S. L. P.
National Secretary, Philip Courtenay,
144 Duane Ave., London, Ont.
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
(The Party's literary agency.)
28 City Hall Place, N. Y. City.
Notice—For technical reasons no party
announcements can go in that are
not in this office by Tuesday, 10 p.m.

PENNSYLVANIA S. E. C.

The State Committee of the S. E. C. of
Pennsylvania met February 14, at
1806 Lebanon street, Pittsburgh, with
Weber as chairman. Present: Gray,
Weber, Mueller, Pearce and Rupp. Ab-
sent: Clark Drugmand, Clever, Zik-
mund and Brucker.

Minutes of last meeting approved as
read.

Communications were received from
P. Augustine, enclosing due stamps or-
dered; from Robert Richardson, applica-
tion for charter for Section at New
Brighton; from A. Mallen, Philadel-
phia, order for due stamps vote on seat
of State Committee and State Secretary,
and asking for information about
plans for agitation. Communications were
received, acted on and filed.

Motion by Rupp and Mueller that
charter be granted to Section Beaver
County, carried.

Motion by Gray and Pearce that vote
on seat of State Committee and Sec-
retary be declared closed; carried.

Motion by Rupp and Gray, that call
for nominations for seat of State Com-
mittee be sent out; carried.

Bill for rent and bill of Murray for
trip to New Brighton ordered paid.
Banks, Rupp and Gray were appoint-
ed a committee to try and arrange for
some excursions or outings for this
coming summer.

W. H. Thomas, N. E. C. member,
gave a report on the January meeting
of that body.

Motion to adjourn, carried.

L. M. Barhydt.

NEW HAVEN LECTURE.

On SUNDAY March 7 Mr. G. M.
Wallace will deliver a lecture on "La-
bor Unionism." The lecture will be
in Union Hall, Orange street, at 3
p. m. All invited. Discussion and
questions allowed. Lecture will be un-
der the auspices of the Workingmen's
Educational and Literary Club.

BROOKLYN LECTURES.

The following lectures will be held
at Section Kings County, S. L. P.,
headquarters, 161-4 Broadway, Brook-
lyn:

SATURDAY, March 6, 8:30 p. m.
(Jewish) Subject: "Pages from the
Jewish Labor Movement in America."
Lecturer, Joseph Chalkin.

SUNDAY, March 7, 8:30 p. m. (Eng-
lish) Subject: "Economic Changes
from the inauguration of Lincoln to
the inauguration of Taft." Lecturer,
J. P. Hinton.

BUFFALO LABOR LYCEUM LEC-
TURES.

The following public lectures by So-
cialists and non-Socialists will be held
under the auspices of the Labor Ly-
ceum of Section Erie County, S. L. P.,
every Sunday afternoon, 3 o'clock, at
Florence Park, 217 Main street. An
interesting general discussion follows
each lecture. All readers of this pa-
per are invited to attend and bring
friends. Admission is free.

Schedule:

March 7.—John Shillady on "Postal
Ownership of the Press and Mail."

March 14.—Attorney Arthur W.
Hickman on "Government."

March 21.—Boris Einstein on "Paris
Commune and the Lessons It Teaches."

March 28.—Attorney Wm. J. Shields.
Subject to be announced.

April 4.—Willard C. Vincent on "How
Shall the Working Class Organize?"

GILHAUS IN CHICAGO.

August Gilhaus, national organizer
for the Socialist Labor Party, will speak
in Chicago as follows:

SUNDAY, March 7, 8:30 p. m., at
Clarendon Hall, 1730 N. Clark street.

TUESDAY, March 9, 8 p. m., at Har-
brow Institute, Taylor and Lytle street.
Subject: "The Two Conceptions of the
Labor Movement."
Admission free.

CHICAGO COMMUNE CELEBRA-
TION.

A grand commune festival in com-
memoration of the Paris Commune will
be held under the auspices of the al-
lied branches of the Socialist Labor
Party (Section Cook County), at Work-
men's Hall, 11th and Waller streets,
Chicago, SUNDAY, March 14, 1909, at
3 p. m. Good speakers in all lan-
guages. Tickets twenty-five cents a
person.

NEW JERSEY S. L. P. CONVENTION

MEETING HELD SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 28TH—MATTERS PERTAINING TO
AGITATION AND ORGANIZATION RECEIVED MUCH ATTENTION—
"THE WORKERS ARE READY, LET US GET BUSY" THE KEYNOTE
OF THE DISCUSSIONS.

Newark, N. J., March 1.—The
State convention of the Socialist
Labor Party of New Jersey was held in
Newark, Sunday, February 28th. Dele-
gates were reported by Burgholz and
Gerold, the Credentials Committee, as
follows:

Essex County—Herman Hartung.
Hudson County—Fred Gerold, D. H.
Schoeleher.

Passaic County—John E. Dietrich,
Michael Butts, H. Diamond.

Union County—P. Merquelin, William
Carroll, B. Burgholz.

For the S. E. C.—John Hossack, Ru-
dolph Katz, N. E. C. member; the officers
of the S. E. C.; and a number of Party
members, not delegates, were also present.

John E. Dietrich was elected as tem-
porary chairman, and John Hossack as
temporary secretary; they were contin-
ued as the permanent officers of the con-
vention. Committees on Rules and Reg-
ulations; Organization; Press and Lit-
erature; Ways and Means; Resolutions;
and Auditing, were elected.

The Secretary of the S. E. C. submit-
ted the following report.

REPORT

of
STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
S. L. P. OF NEW JERSEY.

to
The State Convention, Newark, Feb-
ruary 28, 1909.

Comrades:—
The State convention of 1908, held in
this city, nominated presidential elec-
tors; adopted plans on organization and
agitation to be carried out by your S. E.
C. and we are now to give account of our
stewardship.

The last convention changed the seat
of the S. E. C. from Passaic county to
Hudson county. The new S. E. C. or-
ganized April 12th; Hossack, secretary,
Gerold, financial secretary, and Schwenck
treasurer, they having been elected by
referendum vote of the membership. Dur-
ing the term Hossack, owing to ill health
resigned and George P. Herrschaft was
elected to fill out the term.

The first work of the S. E. C. was to
get nomination petitions printed and cir-
culated. The work of getting petitions
filled was more difficult than heretofore
but it was accomplished nevertheless.

This State being entitled to two dele-
gates at the national convention, Com-
rades Katz and Ostley were elected as
the New Jersey delegation, and ably rep-
resented the New Jersey membership in
the national convention.

Your S. E. C. was not able to do much
in the way of agitation but did what it
could. Considerable local agitation was
carried on in Paterson, Elizabeth, New-
ark, Plainfield and Jersey City. Con-
gressional nominations were made in the
6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th districts. The
head of the ticket polled 1190 votes in
the State. August Gilhaus addressed
several good meetings in the State.

The Party organization in New Jersey
is not at present in as flourishing con-
dition as we could wish. The panic dis-
persed many of our comrades and by
financially crippling others rendered
them more or less inactive. Our Newark
comrades, especially, suffered severely
in the industrial depression. Section
Elizabeth, which had fallen away, was
reorganized, and is now in good shape,
although it received a severe blow re-
cently in the serious illness of Comrade
Fallath. Improper method of organiza-
tion and disturbance created by an ele-
ment not in accord with the Party led to
the reorganization of Passaic county,
and that Section, freed from the ele-
ment which hampered its work, is again
in good working order. Section Hoboken
has been inactive for some time, the ef-
forts of the S. E. C. have not resulted in
awakening the members. In Jersey City,
the two branches of Section South Hud-
son held together; and Section Plain-
field has continued its work uninterrupt-
edly.

The Party vote in the State being far
in excess of the Party's ability to get in
touch with it and the readers of the
Party Press being far in excess of the
Party membership and practically un-
known to the organization it was decided
to make an effort at getting in touch
with voters and readers by establishing a
Correspondence Bureau with a paid
secretary. The experiment received the
endorsement of the Sections, but through
inability to finance the project it was
discontinued.

The vote for N. E. C. member for the
1909 term resulted in the election of Ru-
dolph Katz, who attended the January
session. Through him the S. E. C. pre-
sented a document to the N. E. C. which
aided materially in the drafting of the
address adopted by that body.

This convention has no nominations to
make, and so far as we are aware, no
differences to handle or dispose of; the
time of the convention can therefore be

given to an earnest consideration of how
we can best spread the Party's propa-
ganda, and how best build up the Party
organization. Year after year we have
met and passed resolutions endorsing the
Party press and literature; but resolu-
tions alone, no matter how well they
may be worded, produce nothing unless
behind them there is the resolve to do
the things set forth.

From the reading public which we al-
ready have it should be possible to pro-
cure material for the strengthening of
existing Sections, and for the establish-
ment of Sections in many places where
none now exist. We do not recommend
the getting in of members for the sake
of membership; what we need is the
clear cut revolutionist, to aid us in
spreading the Party press and literature
for the enlightenment of the working
class.

In the measure that we push our po-
litical agitation, in that measure will the
industrial organization appear, and the
unity of the workers for their final
emancipation be accomplished. The
workers are in a receptive condition, op-
portunities to reach them confront us on
every side, all that is needed is for us
to bring them the light.

In closing a word should be said with
regard to our Party press. We are
glad to be able to say that our press has
weathered the severe stress of the indus-
trial depression. Our State, though, has
not done as much in the past year to
safeguard our Party press as we could
wish. Our best efforts should be given
to help place our press on a secure foot-
ing. Day by day the influence of the
Party's official organs is being felt in the
ranks of the S. P., the walls of igno-
rance and prejudice, reared by pure and
simple business interests within the
S. P., are toppling, and we are confront-
ing the rank and file who gladly take
up the cry that not to capitalist ordained
millionaires but to itself must the work-
ing class look for emancipation. We of
the S. L. P. should be particularly busy
in bringing our press and literature to
the notice of S. P. men.

Trusting that your deliberations to-
day will result in hastening the onward
sweep, in an ever-widening current,
of the movement which we all hold so dear,
we remain

Fraternally,

The New Jersey S. E. C., S. L. P.
George P. Herrschaft, Secretary.

The report of the secretary was re-
ceived and the convention adjourned to
give the committees time to work.

At the afternoon session the commit-
tees reported. The recommendations of
the Committee on Rules, as to time
limit in speaking, and the granting of
the privilege of the floor to non-dele-
gates, were adopted.

Organization.

The Committee on Organization re-
commended that a fund be created to
send Comrade Rudolph Katz to Passaic,
Bayonne, Trenton, New Brunswick, and
other unorganized towns. The commit-
tee reported that Comrade Katz was
willing to undertake this work as the
State Executive Committee might direct.
There are many readers of Party papers
in places where we have no connection
whatever and we should make an en-
deavor to get in touch with them and
thus extend the Party organization.

This was adopted.

Party Press.

The Committee on Party Press and
Literature recommended that the S. E.
C. endeavor to procure a man to look
after the interests of the Party press in
the State, the S. E. C. to finance the
same by allowing such agent commission
and by helping financially. They further
recommended that comrades, who for
any reason cannot get subscriptions,
should contribute to the Daily People
Operating Fund as their means will per-
mit.

In support of the agency plan they
called attention to a letter from the
Cleveland Volksfreund and Arbeiter Zeit-
ung bearing upon the importance of this
feature of Party press work.

The convention adopted the recom-
mendation with instructions to the S. E.
C. to consider the possibility of combin-
ing it with the plan of organization.

The Committee on Ways and Means
recommended that the Sections and
branches do their utmost to at once fur-
nish the S. E. C. with funds to carry
on certain immediate work, and the new
S. E. C. is later to develop plans where-
by the Sections may make a concerted
effort to raise funds for the S. E. C.

The Committee on Resolutions report-
ed that as there is no State or national
campaign this year it did not see the
need of drawing up any resolutions.
The convention concurred in this report.

The auditing committee reported find-
ing the books of the financial secretary

and the treasurer correct; a balance of
\$12.91 in the treasury, and 90 due
stamps on hand.

Comrade Katz, N. E. C. member, gave
a report of the January meeting of the
N. E. C. He said that the work of the
session was well handled and that there
was practically unanimous action on all
matters. He remarked that it was now
clear that there had been a widespread
direct actionist conspiracy to kill the
S. L. P., in the hope that the conspira-
tors would come into possession of the
Party's plant; but that owing to the
wideawakeness of the national editor the
conspiracy had been smashed, and in-
stead of the Party being killed it had
laid the conspirators away in the grave-
yard of the Socialist movement.

Katz urged the delegates to see that
their respective secretaries place in the
hands of the thinking members of the
working class the address to the workers
that was adopted by the N. E. C. at the
recommendation of New Jersey and
Michigan. He declared that at this time
the most important work before the
Party is that of propaganda, for which
work the Party is well equipped. Agita-
tion, he said, must precede organization,
and the prime means of agitation is the
printed page—newspapers and pamphlet
literature.

Newark was selected as the seat of the
S. E. C. and as the place for holding
the next convention. A motion to elect
the officers of the S. E. C. from among
the membership at large, instead of as
formerly, from the membership at the
seat of the S. E. C., was carried unani-
mously.

Under good and welfare several good
suggestions were made, among them the
regular holding of discussion meetings to
interest new people; also plans for push-
ing the Sue books; Comrades Burgholz
and Zeiser have sold \$15 worth in one
shop by collecting installments in ad-
vance of the delivery of the books. The
discussion under good and welfare
brought out the fact that the consensus
of opinion was this that it is our fault
if the movement does not grow more
rapidly. The workers are more ready
to listen than we are to carry the mes-
sage to them.

The convention was harmonious, and
it did us all good to be there. It is to
be hoped that the delegates will carry
back to their Sections some of the
spirit that was manifested, and that as a
result we shall see some good work
under way from now on.

The work of the convention being com-
pleted it adjourned sine die.

Secretary.

DENVER WORKINGMEN, ATTEN-
TION.

Locals and Branches of the Socialist
Party of Denver having refused to de-
bate the following question:

"Resolved, That the Socialist party
with its present principles, tactics and
lack of discipline cannot emancipate
the working class."

The Socialist Labor Party now offers
this subject for public discussion to
all Socialists and workingmen inter-
ested in uniting the Socialist forces
into an organization than CAN and
WILL emancipate the working class.
Come to Trades Assembly Hall, Club
Building, Sunday afternoon, 2 p. m.,
March 7. Everybody invited.

CORRECT CHICKEN CULTURE
BOOK \$1.00.

TOWN MONOPOLY ON CHICKENS
and EGGS \$100.

\$50 Net profit per week guaranteed.

CHAS. SPERLE.
Somerville, N. J.

Something good for our German read-
ing comrades and friends.

"DER TEUNKENBOLD"
(The Drunkard.)

Ein Drama aus dem Proletarierleben in
1 Akt.
Von Richard Koeppel.

Instructive. Interesting. Entertaining.

Price, Fifteen Cents.

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AND

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100 PILLS 25¢

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CHEMIST & APOTHECARY
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BUSINESS NOTES

Do something for the Party Press now
of your own accord. Don't wait to be
prompted to activity by some one else.
We became Socialists of our own free
will because we felt that there was a
mission to perform in emancipating the
working class from wage slavery. We
may enjoy the fruits of our labor in our
time or they may accrue to our posterity,
but in either case our labor will not be
in vain. By exerting all your efforts
now to accomplish this end you are
shortening the distance between your-
selves and the ultimate aim. Agitate,
educate and organize. Spread the Party
Press and literature. Buy prepaid sub-
scription cards to the Weekly People
and solicit subs from your fellow shop-
mates, and when you are once on the run,
don't regulate your speed by the last
man. Be a shining light in the move-
ment; get there first.

Those sending in two or more:—

E. Moonelis, New York 4
Louis C. Haller, Los Angeles, Cal. 3

30th and 32nd A. D's, New York 3
Fred Brown, Cleveland, Ohio 5
James Doyle, Louisville, Ky. 3
S. L. Katzoff, Atlanta, Ga. 5
W. Kusta, Santa Margarita, Cal. 2
J. R. Maley, Youngstown, Ohio 6
M. Engel, San Francisco, Cal. 3
Theo. Zollner, Duluth, Minn. 2
J. Peterson, Elizabeth, N. J. 2
T. Schade, Newport News, Va. 3
H. Reingate, Toronto, Canada 5
B. Dulle, Maplewood, Mo. 2
M. Cody, Gorgona, Panama 9
H. Long, San Francisco, Cal. 2
A. Gillhaus 2
H. Johnson, St. Paul, Minn. 2
Geo. Hasseler, Detroit, Mich. 2
22nd and 24th A. D's, New York 3
J. Isaack, Cincinnati, Ohio 2
I. H. Nosovitch, Mt. Vernon, Wash. 2

Prepaid Cards:—Leon Lacoste, New
Orleans, La., \$1; F. A. Uhle, Pittsburg,
Pa., \$5; D. B. Moore, Granite, Okla.,
\$5; Theo. Seimer, Stonington, Conn.,
\$10; J. W. Stewart, Tucson, Ariz., \$5.

History. EUGENE SUE'S Fiction.
THE MYSTERIES OF THE PEOPLE
OR
HISTORY OF A PROLETARIAN FAMILY ACROSS THE AGES

A FASCINATING work, thrilling as fic-
tion, yet embracing a comprehensive
history of the oppressing and op-
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